PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 3 RUPEES.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,161—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ... 27th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ..... 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester 11th "
* SHANNON	4862	F. Cole ..... 18th "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews ... 25th " 1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ..... 1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5384	W. H. Moule ... 8th "
* BALLARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 15th "
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd "
SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 29th "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 5th Feb.
* BALLARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 26th "
* SHANNON	4862	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ... 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	F. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GIULIA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs .675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

BROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the Rs. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	5,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	31st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColspellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Buseh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," Captain E. Piper, will SAIL on 25th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage apply to

F. FISCHER & Co.

8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	14th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent, Albert Building, Hornby Road

Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INVESTMENT, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN CIGARS AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to deliver at any town in the United Kingdom their Celebrated INDIAN CIGARS at the following rates:—

Cash rates :—

1,000	H. VANNAHS	for Rs. 130 ;	500 for Rs.	72-8
1,000	C. M. MUSTER	for Rs. 103 ;	500 for Rs.	59-0
1,000	NOBLE'S	for Rs. 126 ;	500 for Rs.	69-8
1,000	DAWSON'S	for Rs. 144 ;	500 for Rs.	79-8
1,000	THOMSON'S	for Rs. 162 ;	500 for Rs.	88-8
1,000	TREACHER'S MUSTER	for Rs. 158 ;	500 for Rs.	86-8
1,000	CLUB MUSTER	for Rs. 222 ;	500 for Rs.	121-0
1,000	No. 1 JAVAS	for Rs. 162 ;	500 for Rs.	88-8
1,000	No. 2 JAVAS	for Rs. 135 ;	500 for Rs.	75-8
1,000	No. 3 JAVAS	for Rs. 112 ;	500 for Rs.	63-8
1,000	JAVA NOBLE'S	for Rs. 140 ;	500 for Rs.	77-8

ALSO CHUTNIES.

INDIAN TEAS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	9
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address one line, Engraved any style	4	0
Address two lines, Engraved any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest en route.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met (and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Sirr aps with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per measure Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	16	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Spirits, Beers, English and French Oilmen's Stores, Plush and Leather Fancy Goods, Out-door and Parlour Games, Cricketing Kit, Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Stationery, Toys, Electro-plated Ware, Household and Travellers' Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Cutlery, Chinaware,

Glassware,

Lamps, and

PURVEYORS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PALMER'S CYCLES,

THE FLEETEST OF THE FLEET.

WE have imported a large stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by THE PALMER SHIPBUILDING AND IRON CO., LD., Jarrow on Tyne and THE ARAB CYCLE CO., of Birmingham.

PALMER CYCLE, the Fleetest of the Fleet, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest improved Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

Nett cash prices as under :—

PALMER'S GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	Rs.	330
LADIES' with Gearcase	"	330
ARAB GENT'S Boadster or Racer	"	300
" LADIES' with Gearcase	"	320

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,

W. CROWDER & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL SUB-AGENTS:

THE PALMER AND ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,

6, CHURCH GATE STREET,

AND

ASQUITH AND LORD,

APOLLO STREET.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,287 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 2nd December. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's S. S. "GISELA," from KOBE, CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival, of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" ARRIVED 22ND NOVEMBER, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

THE GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY, Temporarily GRANTED by me on behalf of the SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE to Messrs. C. HUMMEL, and M. M. GHADIALLI has now been withdrawn.

J. ZUBERBUEHLER,
19, Bank Street, Bombay, the 22nd November, 1897.

WANTED
FOR THE
GUNTUR MERCHANTS COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED),
AN EXPERIENCED
MECHANICHAL ENGINEER,
to be in charge of the Company's Cummins Patent Press at Guntur.

Apply to the undersigned stating qualification and salary required with copies of testimonials attached.

P. SRIRAMULU SASTRI,
Joint Secretary, Guntur.

FOR SALE.

A NEW SALISBURY CART by Morgan and Co., Bond Street. Suitable for 13-3 to 14.2 Pony or Arab Charger. Complete with Lamps, Footrest, Rubber Mats and a 1 the latest improvements. Just brought out and never used. Sold as owner has no use for it. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to

LT. J. A. HOBSON, R. H. A.,
Bangalore.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1898, for the supply of WATER METERS and FITTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th Nov., 1897.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

LATHAM & CO.'S Despatches for the above will CLOSE at their office in BOMBAY on the following dates :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY.

6TH NOVEMBER,
9TH NOVEMBER,
23RD NOVEMBER.

FOR NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY.

23RD NOVEMBER,
26TH NOVEMBER.

All packages must be Booked to LATHAM & Co., and the Rail Receipt sent to them by the first Post after Despatch of the packages.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Rail Receipt.

LATHAM & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Represented in London by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAMODAR TRICUMDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

KESSOWJEE ISSER duly constituted Attorney of VAKILLAHAI, widow of VASONJI TRICUMDAS and the Sister-in-law of the said deceased..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven, in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 18th day of November, 1897.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE,
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Routes.

As the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any CLAIMS against the personal Estate of the late RAJA MAHANT BALRAMDAS, Feudatory Chief of Rajnandgaon, in the C. P., are hereby required to submit them with any evidence in support thereof, to the Superintendent, Rajnandgaon, B.-N. Railway, on or before the 31st December, 1897, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Political Agent,
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, Raipur, C.P.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any CLAIMS against the personal Estate of the late RAJA RAGHUKESARI DEO, Feudatory Chief of Kalahandi, in the C. P., are hereby required to submit them with any evidence in support thereof, to the Superintendent, Kalahandi State, Bhowanipatna via Raipur, C. P., on or before the 31st December, 1897, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Political Agent,
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, Raipur, C.P.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be refunded).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

In the Matter of the Estate of SORABSI NOWROJI COOPER, Deceased, Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees "Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claim against the Estate of the abovenamed Sorabji Nowroji Cooper, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 8th day of July, 1897, and probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay, was on the 27th day of September, 1897, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Messrs. BHUNJIBHAI SORABJI COOPER, BARJORJI SORABJI COOPER, BARJORJI PALLONJI, MEHERJI PALLONJI and DOSSABHOY COWASJI PATEL, all of Bombay, Parsees, the Executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send in the particulars of their Claims within one month from this date to the undersigned at their office, No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they the said Executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Deceased's Estate or having property belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1897.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Executors.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed
Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME is the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) to Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landrats Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1895.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years I my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. 'BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadevie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

SUNSHADES! SUNSHADES!!

JUST DELIVERED.

A PARCEL OF SELECT NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS

BROCHE MOIRES
PLAIN SILKS
FANCY SATINS
LINED
CHIFFON
AND
LACE TRIMMED

Rs. 15 TO Rs. 25

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZH AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial Places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and pro duce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. H. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 32	Per Annum	Rs. 11
Half-yearly	" 22	Half-yearly	" 14
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 0
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the charge of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS— IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-8

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY B

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad.v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	590
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	60	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	8 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,625xd
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	835
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,015
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	568xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,020
David Mill	1,400	800	500	dvd Rs.40	522½
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	640
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	725
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,120xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	930
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	725xd
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	240
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,055
Madras United	35	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,550
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,562½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	860
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	910
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	800xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	645
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	800	6,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,690
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,600	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	300	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	141
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,800	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	800	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	27 3-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Bruels Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	170
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,040
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	310
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	70
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	380
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	530xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 18½	156½xd
Prince of Wales	100	400	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,050	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	2,0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	12	200xd
olkart	..	600	10	dvd Rs65	1,130

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25
China Leaf	,,	24-15 Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-14
Do. do. new	,,	24-12
Australian, bar Gold	,,	24-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12
Sovereigns	,,	15-10
Do. Dragoons	,,	15-9
Bar Silver 17	,,	74-12
do. 17½	,,	74-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 12 m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 9-38m., 10-44a. Low water, 3-48m., 3-51a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Judgment to be delivered at the High Court in the *Pratoda* Appeal case, 1-30 p.m.
B. V. A. Club, annual meeting.
Lecture on Native Music, Framji Cowasji Hall' 5-30 p.m.
Departure of H.E. the Governor, Grant Road Station, 9-35 p.m., (Railway time).
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p-m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Yamaguchi Maru and Clan Macdonald entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dominico Balduino entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer City of Edinburgh yesterday; the steamer Poseidon left it on Saturday.

THEFT AT THE B. V. R. HEAD-QUARTERS.—Captain Moss, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has reported to the police the theft of one khaki coat and pantaloon, the uniform of one of the Volunteers, form the store-room of the head-quarters of the corps.

FANCY BAZAAR.—The annual fancy bazaar of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, established on the 10th May 1869, a charitable institution for the relief of the poor, without distinction of caste, colour, or creed, opens to-morrow, near the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, and will last till the 6th January next.

THEFT AT MIDDLE COLABA.—Dr. Rustomji Pestonji Bharucha, residing at Middle Colaba, has reported to the police that, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, he hung his shirt up, and about an hour after he found it missing, together with one gold collar stud, set with a diamond, two gold sleeve links, and five gold studs, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 375.

TOUR.—The officiating Principal Medical Officer Bombay and Aden Districts, will proceed on his annual tour of inspection of the Hospital and Lines, etc., at Borada, and preside at the Annual Invaliding Board and Native Troops there, leaving Bombay on the 25th instant. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O., I.M.S., will perform the duties of the Principal Medical Officer during his absence.

A WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Emambee, a woman aged twenty-five years, wife of a butler in the employ of Mr. N. Hall, Superintendent of H. M's. House of Correction, and residing in the jail premises, was, on Saturday morning, engaged in cooking, when she was extensively burnt about the back, hands and legs, by her clothes accidentally catching fire from the fire-place. The woman is now undertreatment in the J. J. Hospital.

AN OPULENT MENDICANT.—Nooriram Pragnath, a Hindu mendicant, residing at Permanund Wady, reported to the police on Saturday that on opening his box on the previous day; he discovered gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 124, stolen from it. As the complainant declined to sign a complaint and did not wish the police to institute enquiries, as he believed that the theft had been committed by some member of his family, no further cognisance was taken of the matter by the police.

VETERINARY-SURGEON D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujerati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30, this evening, by Veterinary-Surgeon Dhanjisha Naoroji Patel, G.B.V.C. The topic selected for the evening is "Native Music: Its mysterious Potency and Effects on the Human Mind." The lecture will be illustratod with vocal and instrumental demonstrations, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

THEFT AT THE PAREL GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOSPITAL.—Mr. J. De Mello; head clerk under the Bombay Plague Committee, attached to No. 10 District, and in charge of the stores at the Parel Government House, reported to the police on Saturday morning that on the previous morning he checked the stores and made an inventory, and on the following morning he found a door of the stores open, and on going over the stock again, he discovered a quantity of bed linen blankets, and some blue pugrees missing from the stores. The property stolen is collectively valued at Rs. 48-8.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Gavotte............Stephanie ....Czibulka.
Duet (Cornet Solo) ...Lied ....Ulrich.
Chorus and Cavatina
(Alto Horn Solo) ...Belisario ....Donizetti.
Valse............Souviens Toi............Waldteufel.
Selection ....The Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan.
Galop ....Berlin ....Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ANJUMAN-I-IKHWANUL MUTTAFIKA.—A very large and imposing meeting of this Anjuman was held, on Sunday morning, in the Anjuman Hall, at Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road. The chair was occupied by Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, of the Secretariat. Mr. Syed Mainuddeen, Deputy Educational Inspector, was appointed honorary president of the Anjuman, in place of the late Moulvi Syed Karamali Saheb, and Messrs Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed and Haji Rahmatulla Haji Dawood, the vice-presidents. After passing some resolutions, the meeting terminated, with encouraging speeches from the chairman and others, and the distribution of flower and attar.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. E. H. Ingle, doing duty at Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana District, and he will join his new appointment forthwith.—Mr. J. B. Alcock, District Sessions Judge, Thana, is now at Alibag, trying the Sessions cases at that station. He will leave for Mahad on circuit next week.—Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayen Kher received charge of the office of the first-class Subordinate Judge, Thana, yesterday.—Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Kaka, of Umreth, has been appointed Subordinate Judge at Kalyan, vice Mr. Ramchander Ganesh Bukhtay, transferred to Baramati, in the Poona Collectorate.—It is reported that a few plague cases have occurred at Bassein lately, and the epidemic has also made its appearance among the men living at Malyan (Dhanoo) Railway station.—From the 17th instant a quarantine of not less than six days' duration has been imposed at Bombay on all second and third-class passengers, booked from Kalyan and Narel, situated in the Thana District.—Mr. T. H. Hayter, station-master Kalyan, has been transferred to Byculla lately, on special duty, in connection with the plague, as the arrangements in force have now thrown a good deal of extra work on the Railway staff at that station.—The Sessions Judge of the district has, under the I. State Act, appointed Rao Saheb Sadashiv Vasudev Mulki, a pensioned Government officer of Thana, as manager of the State of the late Rajsri Manajirao Raghujirao Angria of Alibag, during the minority of Jijabai step-daughter of Gajra Bai, the present Ranee Sahib.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wrafter brought up on remand and again charged two disreputable men, named Bala Keshow, a resident of Ratnagiri, and Luximon Dhondia, an inhabitant of Yellapore, with house-breaking and theft of ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 265, the property of Juggoonath Luximon Narayen, a house agent of Nowroji Hill, Dongree. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the prosecution. On Tuesday afternoon complainant locked the door of his room and went out on business. On his return home he found the place had been entered by opening the lock on the door by means of a duplicate key. On going into the room the complainant discovered his box broken open and the property mentioned above, extracted therefrom. He reported the theft to the police, and the two accused, who are of questionable character, and residing in the same locality, were suspected. The police arrested them, and from enquiries ascertained that they were seen loitering about the complainant's house on the previous evening. The accused admitted the theft, and pointed out to the police a portion of the missing property, valued at Rs. 210, which they had concealed in a quarry near the complainant's house. It appears that accused No. 1 went up into the room, while No. 2 stood downstairs watching. The first accused broke open the box, extracted the property, which he tied in a bundle and threw it down. No. 2 picked up the bundle, and after his comrade had come out of the house, they divided between themselves Rs. 56 in cash, which formed part of the property, while they buried the remaining portion of the property in a quarryhole, whence it was discovered by the police. Both the accused, on being questioned by the magistrate, pleaded guilty. Inspector Wrafter informed the magistrate that they were discharged from the jail on the 3rd October last, after they had served one year's rigorous imprisonment. His Worship ordered them to be rigorously imprisoned for two years each.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Mr. D. I. D'Monte, honorary secretary and treasurer of the institution, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following local and outstation donations from 1st July to 20th November 1897:—(Towards the Endowment Fund)—H.H. Maharaja Sahib Bhaosingji of Bhownagar, Rs. 500, and Khan Bahadur Dhunjeebhoy F. Camadore, a Government Promissory Note for Rs.500 (promised). Towards the General Fund—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, Rs. 50; Khan Bahadur Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., in memory of his beloved wife, Bai Jerbai Cowasjee Dinshaw, deceased, Rs. 150; H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.S.I., H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, G.C.I.E., the Chief of Kagal (Senior), and the Standard Oil Co. of New York (Second donation) each Rs. 50; Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel and Mr. B rjorji Maneckji Patel, each Rs. 25; J. G. (monthly subscriber) Jany. to Octr., Rs. 20; A Friend, Rs. 16; H. H. Raja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur S. Moriarty, I.C.S., and Khan Bahadur Eduljee Sorabjee Chinoy, each Rs. 15; Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajun Laljee, Khan Saheb Framjee Cowasjee, Mr. C. Douglas, Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Ganpat S. Rao, M.A., LL.B., Messrs. Jamshedji Ratanji & Co., Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, C.L.B., A Friend, and Mr. L. M. Wadia, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, each Rs. 10; Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehanjir, C.I.E., (monthly subscriber) April to June, and Mr. Nanu N. Kothare (monthly subscriber) June to November, each Rs. 6; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholee, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, M.A., Khan Bahadur Byramji Jehangherji Rajkotwala, Mr. Sassoon J. David, K.Y., Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, H.E.E.P.; Mr. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan, sons of the late Mr. Dinshaw Shapoorjee Dallas, Mr. Hormusjee N. A. Wadia, Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Mr. Bezonjee N. Kapadia, Mr. Nowroji S. Talati, Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Mody, Mr. M. M. Cama, Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Framji J. Patel, Mr. Framji Dorabji Bharucha, B.A., Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Mr. Rustomjee Pherozshah Bharucha, Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, P.R., Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. P. F. Talati, Mr. W. Byramji, Mr. Kaikoba. Cursetji Powalla, and Mrs. Burrows, each Rs. 5; L. N.B., Mr. M. N. Heeramaneck, Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Bode, Mr. Rustomjee D. Sethna, and Mr. Fardunji Palanji Pavri, B.A., LL.B., each Rs. 3; Mr. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Postwalla, Messrs. B. Ferozshaw and Co., Mr. Jehangir Fardunji, and Mr. P. S. Pochajee, each Rs. 2; Mr. R. F. Kharas and Mr. Behramjee Bomanji Morris, each Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged. The managing committee have much pleasure to announce that H. H. Maharaja Sahib Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar, Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, and Khan Bahadur Byramji Jehangherji Rajkotwala have kindly consented to become honorary patrons of the institution.

DISPUTED SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

A DROP IN MILL SHARES.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, 3rd Judge.)

KAIKOSHRO HORMUSJI BILLIMORIA AND ANOTHER *vs.* NUSSERWANJI BAPOOJI TUCHAKRA.

MR. SHAMRAO RELE, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Kanga, pleader.

The plaintiffs, who are share and stock-brokers, claimed to recover from the defendant, who is secretary and accountant in the Goculdas Madhowji Mills and Press Company, Limited, the sum of Rs. 445, being the balance of account of difference due to the plaintiffs in respect of three shares in the Sun Mill Company, sold and purchased by them on account and at the request of the defendant.

The defendant denied his liability. Mr. Rele, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said that second plaintiff, Valabdas Hemraj, was introduced to the defendant by his brother Damodher. The defendant ordered the plaintiff on the 19th August, 1896, to sell two shares, and he did so, at Rs. 348-12, and sent to the defendant the sale notes. On the 21st of August, the defendant ordered him to sell another share, which was done, at Rs. 391-4, for which similar a sale note was sent. The date fixed for the delivery of the shares was 1st September 1896. About this date the agent of the Sun Mill Company, having purchased a large number of shares, the market began to rise very steadily, whereupon the defendant urged the plaintiffs that he was unwilling to part with two shares, and requested the plaintiffs to buy other shares from the market to fulfil the contract previously made. The plaintiffs accordingly bought three shares at Rs. 560 and sent the sale notes as usual to the defendant, and on the 5th September the defendant paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 150.

The defendant stated that the sum of Rs. 150 was paid by him to Damodher, who was his assistant, as a temporary loan in order to buy shares. He further said that the second plaintiff's brother, Damodher, left the service of the company on or about the end of November last year, and that no steps were taken to call upon him to account for or to return Rs. 150.

His Honour held that the statement by the defendant was not probable, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and certified Rs. 15 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

TRIAL AT BROACH.

MR. T. WALKER, the Sessions Judge of Broach, sitting with assessors, has just completed the hearing of a case, in which one Nathan Kajoo, resident of Dabha, stood charged with attempting to murder one Albha Lalbha on the 27th September last. The prisoner was also charged under section 429, I.P.C.

The Public Prosecutor of Broach, with Mr. Naoroji conducted the prosecution; while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Antoldas, of Jambusar, and Mr. Allamshan, pleader, defended.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused, both belonging to Dabha, and residing in the same street, were members of two opposing factions in the village. The complainant's house is situated just near the accused's, and the accused had for some time past been finding fault with a peg in the ground, near his door, belonging to the complainant. It was alleged that the accused had on several occasions called upon the complainant to remove the peg under threats of doing bodily injury to the complainant, but the latter had declined to do so. On the 27th September last, while the complainant was standing near his otla, the accused came up and commenced to pull out the peg. The complainant objected, whereupon accused fetched a sword from his house and aimed a blow at the complainant's shoulder, but the latter avoided it by sitting down on the ground by the side of his bullock, which was tied there, and, as a result, the blow fell on the hind legs of the animal, cutting it severely. Several persons who had witnessed the occurrence immediately raised an alarm, but the accused ran into his house and shut the door. Information was given to the police, and the accused was eventually arrested. The bullock, after remaining under treatment for some days, died at the hospital.

Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution including the medical officer in charge of the Jambusar Dispensary.

The accused in his statement denied all knowledge of the occurrence, and stated that the case was a got-up one.

Mr. Taleyarkhan having declined to call evidence for the defence, the Public Prosecutor summed up the case. Counsel for the defence then addressed the court at some length, and at the close of his address, the assessors, in reply to the Judge, declared that they found the prisoner not guilty.

The Sessions Judge gave his decision the next day, and, agreeing with the assessors, found the prisoner not guilty, and ordered him to be acquitted.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

AN interesting match was played, on Saturday last between the above, which ended in a win for the latter by 24 runs. The Gymkhana eleven in the first innings scored 79, to which R. V. Agaskar, R. G. Talpade, and K. J. Chatre contributed 25, 20, and 11 (not out), respectively. For the Elphinstonians, L. A. Darji took five wickets for 24, and D. A. Date also captured an equal number of the Hindu wickets for 51, while J. J. Mody did his duty well behind the sticks. The Elphinstonians in their first venture scored 103. J. H. Dastur and J. B. Bhatvadekar were the only players who could well face the Gymkhana bowling. The former played a capital game and contributed 63, and the latter 18 runs. For the Gymkhana, R. G. Jayakar took seven wickets for 37, and R. V. Shinker three for 35. The newly appointed principal of the Elphinstone High School, Mr. J. F. Adair, M.A., stood as umpire for his side on the occasion.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

1.—RECRUITS are requested to parade in marching order at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m.

2.—The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th inst.

Dress Marching Order with Jack boots, havresacks rolled.

3.—There will be shooting at Colaba on Saturday next, the 20th inst., from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

November 18th, 1897.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the following case was tried before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.

THE DELISLE ROAD MURDER.

James Gasper, a Native Christian, was charged with having, on the 20th September last, committed the murder of a woman named Anna C. Gasper, who had been living with him as his wife. The prisoner was also charged, on the Coroner's inquisition, with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Binning defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. Silas M. Moses, foreman.

Shamrao D. Manker.	T. L. Roberts.
W. Bedford.	D. K. Love.
John Bristed.	F. S. Fairfield.
Sydney Cope.	Hari M. Bhadkamker.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, stated briefly the facts of the case. The prisoner was charged with the murder of a woman, named Anna C. Gasper, on the 20th September last. There would be no doubt upon the evidence that the prisoner caused the death of the woman. The only question for the jury to consider was whether the offence was murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This woman was a low class Hindu and lived with the prisoner. It was not clear whether she had been married to the prisoner, but she had been living with him for seven years as his wife, in his shop or eating-house on the DeLisle Road just opposite the B.B. and C. I. Railway Workshops. On the morning of the 20th September, cries were heard proceeding from the prisoner's shop; several persons ran there; and the prisoner was seen cutting the throat of the woman with a razor. From questions the prisoner put to some witnesses at the Coroner's inquest, it would appear that he suspected the woman had been carrying on an intrigue with a fireman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway named Hyder Khan Ajmere Khan. On the previous night the latter had been to the shop and was seen sitting in the front room with the woman. There was a thunder-storm and he remained in the shop that night. He said that, in the morning, he heard cries and saw the prisoner was cutting the throat of his wife with a razor. Now, the question for the jury was whether the prisoner had received such grave and sudden provocation as to reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Thuckee, woman, said the deceased was her sister's daughter and was about 25 years of age. She went and lived with the prisoner about seven or eight years ago. She used to say that she had become a Christian and was married to the prisoner, who kept an eating-house in DeLisle Road. On the morning of the 20th September last, witness was taken to the prinsoner's shop by a policeman, and identified the dead body of her niece.

The evidence of Dr. Gillespie, house surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, shewed that when he examined the prisoner on the morning of the 20th September, he had on his wrists and fingers a number of wounds, none of them serious, which appeared to have been self-inflicted while he was holding a person down. His trowsers were stained with blood, and a razor, stained with blood, was produced by Inspector Ellis.

Dr. Sidney Smith, who had made an autopsy of the body, after describing the wounds, said that the head was nearly severed from the body and was held only by the spinal cord.

Mr. Alexander Simpson, foreman boiler-maker in the B.B. and C.I. Railway, knew the prisoner who kept a tea, coffee, and eating shop on the ground-floor of a chawl opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops. On the morning of the 20th September last, witness was going to his work, when he met a native running down to the police station in an excited state, who said that a murder had been committed in the prisoner's room. There was a crowd in the street. The door of the prisoner's room was quite open. Witness went in and saw a woman lying on the floor, and the prisoner cutting her throat with a razor. Witness hit him with his umbrella, when prisoner stood up with the razor in his right hand. On witness telling him, he placed the razor on a table. Witness seized him and gave him in charge of a Mahomedan, Seedik Ibrahim, who was standing in the road. Witness sent for a doctor, and went in and examined the woman. She was lying in a pool of blood with her head almost severed from her body. She appeared to be dead, but witness saw her side moving once or twice. The razor produced in court was the one which the prisoner had used. Witness handed it to Inspector Ellis as it was covered with blood. On witness asking prisoner why he had done this, he said his wife let a man in the bungalow on the previous night. He appeared to be very much excited. There was a division between the front and the back rooms. The woman was dressed as a native and had a *sarri* on. The door of the shop was open. It was a very large door, opening the whole breadth of the shop.

Gainoo Luxmon, a workman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops, was near the prisoner's shop on the morning of the 20th September, when he heard a noise in the inner room as if some person was being struck. He heard "marlee, marlee," i. e., struck, struck. He looked into the room and saw the prisoner cutting the throat of his wife, who was lying down near a table.

Seedik Ibrahim, who was employed in the Municipality, and other witnesses gave corroborative evidence.

Hyder Khan Ajmere Khan, a fireman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, said he lived in the company's chawl in Carrol Road. He used to take his meals in the prisoner's eating-house for three months before his wife's death. Witness came to Bombay with his train from Surat on the evening preceding the occurrence about 10 o'clock. He went direct for his meals to prisoner's shop. Prisoner, his wife, and a boy were there. He took his meals in the inner room, the prisoner and his wife being there. He also took some rum, as also did the prisoner and his wife. He had taken a good deal of liquor, and he slept in the outer room about 11 o'clock. Later in the night, when there was a thunder-storm and lightning, the woman came near the doorway and called out to witness, saying she was very much afraid. Witness told her to arouse her husband if she was afraid. She said if she aroused him, he would beat her. Meanwhile, her husband came and began to strike her. He held her by the hand and lighted a lamp. Witness remonstrated, but the prisoner told him not to interfere. The woman said that, as prisoner had been constantly assaulting her, she would no longer remain with him. This lasted till 5 o'clock the next morning. Witness had very little sleep that night, and went to his own room. The boy brought him his breakfast there. Later on, a policeman came and took witness to the prisoner's place, where he saw his wife lying dead. As witness was leaving the shop, the prisoner asked him for a loan of Rs. 15. He said he had no money with him, but would bring it next day.

Kisson, the boy, said he had been in the prisoner's employ two months before his wife's death. They lived on good terms. About 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, that is the day before the woman's death, Hyder Khan took his meals and went to his own room. About 4 o'clock the next morning, he tucked up his sleeves and gave blows to the prisoner. Witness awoke on hearing the thunder that night; and he saw in the shop his master, his wife, and Hyder Khan. Hyder said to his master, "She is my wife, and you had gone away up-country without providing for her." Hyder left the place at 6 o'clock in the morning. Prisoner ordered his wife to give him no breakfast and no more meals. Prisoner went to market, after which his wife gave him breakfast for Hyder. Witness carried the breakfast to Hyder's room. On his return, witness saw a crowd, and policemen and constables near his master's shop. He was taken in by a policeman, and saw that the woman was dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning: I did not see my master, his wife, and Hyder eating together the previous evening. I did not see any liquor drunk by them. I do not remember going with my mistress to Hyder Khan's house a week before this occurrence. On the day I went to give my evidence before the Coroner, Hyder said, "Give evidence in my favour, or else I will cut you."

Mr. Binning put in the boy's evidence.

Witness to the jury: I was sleeping in the kitchen that night. My saheb and his wife slept in the inner room. I saw the row between my master and Hyder about 4 o'clock in the morning.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge: said, Hyder Khan came to my house on the evening of the 19th September, at 9-30 p.m. He asked me if there was any food ready, I said "yes." I gave it to him, and he ate it. He then went to his house. About 10 o'clock I closed my shop. I and my wife slept on the cot, and the boy in the kitchen. About 2 o'clock, on hearing the noise of the thunder-storm, I thought my wife would be very much afraid. I did not find her on the bed. I thought she had perhaps gone to the "nanni." As she did not return, I got up and lighted a match, and saw that my wife was not in the room. I went to the door of the rear room, but found it closed. I returned immediately, and saw my wife's misconduct with Hyder. Her upper garment was not on her person. I went and caught hold of my wife by her hand. Meanwhile, Hyder caught hold of me and struck me two blows, saying, "If you assault the woman in that way, I will take your life." I called out "sepoy, sepoy." Hyder opened the door and went away. I lighted a lamp and admonished my wife, saying, "I pardon you this time, but don't do so again." I was talking to her till 5 o'clock in the morning. I opened the shop about 6 o'clock. Some customers came and had tea. I called out my boy, but he was not there. I asked my wife, and she said he had taken the breakfast to Hyder's. I said to her "I advised you last night, and not to send khana to Hyder; and yet you have sent breakfast to Hyder. I will fetch your aunt and tell her of your misconduct. Go and live with her. Don't live with me." I began to dress. My wife, finding that she was about to be exposed, took up a razor and cut her own throat. On seeing that, became much frightened, raised an alarm, and went to snatch the razor from her hand. In doing so I received several cuts on my hand.

To the judge: I married this woman. I was married to her by Father Peter at the church at Byculla.

At this stage, the court adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

SUIT TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

ESSAJEE MANGALJEE VS. KADURBHOY KARRIMJI AND ABDULALLY KARIMJI.

THE plaintiff has filed a suit in the High Court against his father-in-law Kadurbhoy Karrimji, the first defendant, and his brother, Abdul Ally Karimjee, the second defendant, praying that a certain property situate at Duncan Road and now in the possession of the defendants be declared as beloning to the plaintiff and that the defendants may be ordered to reconvey the said property to the plaintiff, that the defendants or either of them may be ordered to make over possession of the same to the plaintiff, that until the determination of this suit the defendant,s may be restrained by an injunction of this Court from parting with or disposing of the said property, and that a Receiver may be appointed to collect and receive the rents and profits there of. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, applied to his Lordship for a rule "nisi" for injunction and receiver with interim injunction. His Lordship, after reading the plaint and the affidavits of the plaintiff made in support of the rule granted the rule "nisi" in terms of the prayer of the plaint.

RAIN-FALL AT LOWER DAMAUN.

Return from 1877 to 1897, as registered at Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwalla's residence:—

Years.	First showers.	Last showers.	Days on which rain fall	Total fall. In.	cts.
1877	11th June	8th October	49	2	89
1878	17th ,,	7th ,,	84	118	86
1879	21st May	29th September	65	67	47
1880	6th June	23rd October	72	69	64
1881	29th May	3rd ,,	96	60	6
1882	2nd June	3rd ,,	85	63	10
1883	2nd ,,	20th ,,	94	84	28
1884	17th ,,	27th September	70	74	87
1885	7th ,,	5th October	60	56	29
1886	16th ,,	22nd ,,	86	71	51
1887	7th ,,	13th September	82	63	21
1888	2nd ,,	2nd October	70	52	29
1889	11th ,,	18th ,,	78	64	58
1890	8th ,,	27th September	90	72	84
1891	24th ,,	5th October	67	52	87
1892	3rd ,,	26th September	80	81	54
1893	8th ,,	17th ,,	69	69	26
1894	7th ,,	26th October	88	71	75
1895	11th ,,	24th ,,	81	47	69
1896	1st ,,	17th September	82	59	40
1897	10th ,,	2nd October	76	66	20

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held, last evening, at the Society's rooms, Town Hall, for the revision of the list of the newspapers, periodicals, journals, etc., taken by the Society. Dr. Gerson da Cunha was called to the chair in the absence of Dr. Peterson. On the motion of Mr. Karkaria, seconded by Mr. F. H. Brown, the new critical journal, *Literature and Political Science*, an American quarterly, was added to the list, and *Daily News* was substituted for *Westminster Gazette*. On the motion of Mr. Brown, *The Bookman* was added to the list. The *Statist* and one or two other papers were discontinued. On the motion of Mr. J. J. Mody, *The Museon*, a paper published in French, dealing with Oriental subjects in Louvain, was added to the list. On the motion of Mr. Wilkinson, *The Champion*, published in Bombay, was discontinued. The *Picture Politics* was discontinued in favour of *the Fun*, and it was decided to add the *Civil and Military Gazette* to the list of papers.

FEDERATION DIFFICULTIES IN AUSTRALIA.

A SYDNEY correspondent writing to a home paper on September 27, says:—The adjournment of the Australian Federal Convention to the early part of next year, when it will reassemble in Melbourne, is a tacit admission that the task of Antipodean nation-building is more difficult than had been originally anticipated. True, much of the way has been cleared, and unanimity of opinion secured on several points, mostly of minor importance; but the admission of Queensland at the last moment has introduced a fresh element of uncertainty, and it is possible that much of the business completed will have to be gone through a second time. Up to the present none of the leading questions, such as that of federal finance or federal control of the railways, have been dealt with, having been postponed until the final meeting of the Convention, or left to be dealt with by the Federal Parliament. But this has merely rendered more apparent the line of separation dividing the two parties—federalists and unifiers—into which the Convention is divided. The difference between the two would scarcely be intelligible in the mother country. The federalists demand "the assent of the States and the assent of the people" to all laws, the proposed federal upper house representing the States, and the lower house the people; while the unifiers contend that the assent of the people should be sufficient. The unifiers are in favour of the referendum, and consequently have the ultra-democrats on their side. The federalists are composed mainly of delegates from South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania; the unifiers by the representatives of Victoria and New South Wales. On which side the Queensland delegates will be found it is impossible to predict, as they have yet to be selected. The smaller States are apprehensive of being heavy losers under any federal scheme which does not conserve their respective rights, although what these rights actually are nobody seems to fully understand, and in order to reassure them the larger States have agreed to all the States having an equal number of representatives in each of the two federal chambers. But the colonists in Victoria and New South Wales disapprove of this. They insist that representation should be in proportion to population. It is here where the real struggle will begin. The mass of the electors in Victoria and New South Wales will certainly vote against the small States being granted powers equal with those enjoyed by the larger States, while the electors in the smaller States will refuse to allow their colonies to occupy a secondary place. On the other hand, the great mass of Protectionists are in favour of federation on any basis, as they believe it will result in the imposition of a prohibitory federal tariff, although the Premier of New South Wales thinks otherwise. Curiously enough, many of the Victorian farmers are up in arms against the abolition of the border duties. They declare that if these are removed they will be unable to compete with the New South Wales producers on the other side of the Murray. It really looks as if "Australian Federation" were destined to remain a mere phrase until some grave common danger compelled the Australian colonies to put aside their several rivalries and jealousies and unite together in the work of defence. The fact is, the whole thing has been rushed. Instead of ascertaining the principles on which a federal constitution should be based, it has been sought to frame the federal constitution first, leaving the principles for subsequent consideration. If at the beginning some attempt had been made to ascertain the extent to which each State should be required to surrender its rights, and the manner in which they should be exercised by the federal power, much profitless and mischievous discussion might have been avoided.

IN connection with certain stories of Prince Bismarck's enemies among Royal ladies, the following anecdote, which has never been publicly related, is printed in the Westminster:—Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III. of Holland, was too great a friend of the Emperor Napoleon III., the Empress Eugenie, and of France generally, to take kindly to the great Chancellor. Before the big war of 1870, and probably some time after the Luxemburg squabble, there was an International Exhibition in Amsterdam, which the Queen visited. She was conducted over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said: "Now your Majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany." "Ah! Bismarck!" she cried, with some glee. The member stood aghast, and never repeated this rash exclamation. The "greatest enemy" he had to exhibit was not, of course, Bismarck at all, but only a very much enlarged reproduction of either the phylloxera or the Colorade beetle which at that time did a great deal of harm to German agricuture.

THERE is much satisfaction in Brighton over the announcement that Sir Edward Sassoon has presented for erection in one of the public parks five allegorical figures representing Night, Morning, Truth, Welcome and Fidelity. The offer was made when on the invitation of Sir Edward's deputation went to London to inspect the statues. The figures, which are eight feet in height, formed part of the ornamentation of Sir Edward's new house in Park Lane, the mansion erected by the late Mr. Barnato. They stood on the balcony facing Stanhope Street and are the work of Mr. Gilbert Seale, to whom Mr. Barnato gave the commission twelve months ago. Sir Edward on acquiring the mansion decided on modifying the architectural details to bring the house more into accord with his taste.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alboin 649 tons, Commander W Ritchie, sailed yesterday for Bussorah with the same bottom cargo from Bangkok.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 994 tons, Commander P Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 9th November, with a cargo of sugar and 48 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Commander H J Willsher, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 26th October via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Whitehead, Mr Phillips, Dr. Moysey and 11 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 2,312 tons, Commander R. Kewley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 27th October via Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. F. J. R. Macfadyen as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Commander E. C. Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Blyth, Surg. Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. G. H. Leemottee, Lieut. A. W. Tuennies, Mrs DeMello and 65 deck.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Yamoguchi Maru, 2,038 tons, Commander P S Kardamaru, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 19th October, with a general cargo and 50 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Majimo, Mr Takusi, Mr Laliar and two deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr N Y Kaisha.

THE City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, 2,060 tons, Commander A M Baillie arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 23rd October via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Kr and Mrs Whidett, Mr Treacher, Miss Leonard, and Miss Dodds. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	C Macdonald	3113	Kewley	Marmugao		F Muir & Co
D	Naseri	912	Owen	Jeddah	24-11	B & P S N Co
E	Y Maru	2038	Kawamura	Japan	1-12	N Y Kaisha
F	Drachenfels	1574	Kennewig	Karachi		G & Co
G	Ingraban	894	Piper	Hongkong	26-11	F F & Co
H & J	Ileafee	373	Aley	N F		A Munjee
L	Bombay	2048	Weston	N F		P & O Co
O	Bombay	2049	Turner	Antwerp	27-11	J M & Co
P	Chanda	1305	Kendall	Zanzibar	24-11	M M & Co
R	King Arthur	1047	Kaffin	N F		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Satrunji	547	Budroo	Karachi	23-11	S & Co
Kaveri		Fakeera	Bhownagar	23-11	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	9-12	Rubattino Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	24-11	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Rassevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9	Cy of Edinburgh	2060	Bailey	Karachi		F F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	23-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Dco. Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, Nov 1.
22	Clan Macdonald s.	Kewley	Glasgow, Oct 27.
	Yamaguchi Maru s	Kawamaru	Yokohama, Oct. 19.
	Cy. of Edinburgh s	Baillie	Glasgow, Oct. 23.
	Kangra s	Willsher	Calcutta, Oct 26.
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Mauritius, Nov. 9.
	Gisela s	Brelich	Kobe, Oct. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Alboins	Ritchie	Bussorah.

The steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c., obtained per port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gisela, for Karachi, Trieste, &c.
,, Drachenfels, for Karachi, Hamburg, &c.
,, Clan Robertson, for Antwerp, Liverpool, &c.
,, King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
,, Kangra, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Yumaguchi Maro, for China and Japan.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
16	Kerbela s		Bombay, Oct 22.
17	Algeria s	Craig	Glasgow, Oct 7.
18	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, Nov 15.
	Scottish Isles sp	McKinnell	Delagoa Bay, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16.—Steamer Kasara, and ship Crofton Hall.
Nov. 17.—Steamer Madura.
Nov. 18.—Steamers Golconda, Rajpootana and Merkara.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—8 cases medicine, 18 cases provision etc, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases perfumed spirit, Bomanjee Manockjee Panthaky.
Caledonia s—2 cases glassware Poonamchand Rowchand.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—125 cases candles, Amtholal Sakalchand; 10 cases earthenware, Gangjee Poonjia; 240 cases window glass, Kaderbhoy Khanbhoy; 11 cases writing paper, Hussanally Abdoolally; 10 cases writing paper, M Esajee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogs heads rectified spirit, 2 hogs head brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Drachenfels s—250 cases chemicals, K Nathoo and Co; 50 casks chemicals, Kashinath Krishnajee; 25 casks chemicals, N S Bharucha.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—10 bales writing paper, N Hoptoolabhoy; 5 cases glass bangles, Heiar and Katz; 14 cases glassware, H Robetsek and Co; 9 cases glassware, R Ditmar; 10 cases glass bangles, S D Karrimjee; 6 cases glass beads, A G Dawoodbhoy; 2 cases glass bangles, C Jamsetjee.

FROM VENICE.

Caledonia s—cases soap, Samsoodin Nazerally; 10 cases glass beads, Abdool Hoosein Karimbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—2 cwt ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.
Peninsular s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—50 tons old iron, C Boggiano; 524 lbs rosa oil, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Poseidon s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—8 cwt ghenda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 61 cases opium, P and O Company; 195 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 104 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—50 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, R Canjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—100 bales cotton, V Ebrahim and Co.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, November 20.)

Mr A W Cruickhank, Commr (on special duty), privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th Nov.

Mr W H Webb, Offg Jt Magte, Azamgarh, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st Oct.

Surgn Capt C Thomson, Offg Supt, Central Prison, Agra, on being relieved, to officiate s Supt, Central Prison, Benares.

Surgn Capt C Thomson, Offg Supt Central Prison, Benares, on being relieved, is placed on special duty in connection with the plague at Saharanpur.

Surgn Capt F W Thomson, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as a Civil Surgn. 2nd class, and to be posted to the Etawah district.

Military Assit Surgns J Upton and E Dess Brosses (Retired List) are appointed to plague duty at Hardwar (Saharanpur).

Military Assit Surgn J O Conner (Retired List) to be special Health Officer, Allahabad.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col J H Condon (Retired List) to be Special Officer Cawnpore.

Dr E C Pettifer to be Special Health Officer, Fyzabad and Ajudhya.

Civil Asst Surgn Masha Allah Khan, Lecturer on Materia Medica, Agra Medical School, to be Special Health Officer, Agra.

Military Asst Surgn P McKey, Asst to the Civil Surgn, Lucknow, to be Special Health Officer of that station.

Mr A T Webster, Dist Sup of Police, on return from leave, to Dehra Dun district.

With effect from the 10th Oct. 1897, vice Mr H F D'O Moule C S I, promoted—

Mr A W Cruickshank, Commissioner of Division sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr T W Holderness, Magistrate and Collr, 1st grade (on deputation), to be Commissioner of Division sub pro tem.

Mr A M W Shakespear, Magte and Collr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that grade.

Col Alexander Hamilton Pirie, Comt, resigns his commission. He has already been permitted, on his retirement from the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Lieut D'A Crookshank, R E, Asst Engr 1st grade, on being relieved of the office of Personal Assist to the Chief Engr and Under Secy to Govnt in the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches of the Public Works Dept of these Provinces by Mr W G Wood, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is attached for duty to the Chief Engineer's office.

Mr W G Wood, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough appointed to be Personal Asst to the Chief Engr and Under-Secy to Govt in the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches of the Public Works Dept of these Provinces, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th Nov.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Stories, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

HOME PRESENTATION.—INDIAN CURIOS, Wooden and Ivory Toys, Brass, Copper and Silver Wares, in great Variety to select from.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 16, Humum Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!! per S.S. INDIA, all choicest 'Xmas Presents, comprising latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices. Inspection solicited. SHROFF BROS.

MEDICAL MAN WANTED, to take a steamer to Persian Gulf, leaving TO-DAY. Call Dr. at MUNDAY'S at 10 A.M. sharp, with Diploma, &c.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

BUNGALOW (partly furnished), TO LET, at Bandra Point, on or after 1st December. Apply to present tenant, Mr. WOLFF.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL —150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill, Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

REPAIR your WATCHES and CLOCKS where you get one year's guarantee, including breakages. Another advantage not offered by any other firm in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes, walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. References kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

"OUR INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE."—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. HITT HINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 7, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay. Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . As for Ballwalla's Agua Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are read with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballwalla, Wodi, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE WEEKLY EDITION of the Times of India, published Thursdays, Saturdays, gives all the News and Leading Articles of the Daily Edition. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 10; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3. Subscribers in Bombay to receive paper free of postage extra.

A LADY, EUROPEAN seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done into VERSE, after the manner of well-known great Poets, by W. E. H. FARQUHAR. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 2. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "AIDA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Safes, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Church's, No. 6

TABLE ORNAMENTS, Figures, Flower Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, &c., Choicest Novelties to and by every Mail. Inspection solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing on low rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

IMPORTANT
TO
ART COLLECTORS
AND
TOURISTS.

ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN
AND
ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contract with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

commencing from now until further notice, at the ENORMOUS REDUCTION of

TWENTY PER CENT.

on the prices marked on the Articles.

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

SOLICIT INSPECTION

of our varied and choice Stock of

INDIAN ARTWARES AND CURIOS.

collected from all parts of India and stored at our Branches in Bombay (Hornby Road), Calcutta (12, Government Place), and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office).

ALL GOODS PURCHASED WILL BE PACKED BY US FREE OF CHARGE.

S. J. TELLERY & Co.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMONG THE
63 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS

Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions

CHUBB AND SON

Obtained the only Gold Medals,

awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,

FOR

ENGLISH LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

WITH the exception of a correction of Saturday's Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports from 6,000 to 60,000 bales in the telegraphic news through Reuter chronicled in this column under Saturday evening's date is the latest to hand through that medium; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	259,000	318,000	208,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	144,000	131,000	68,000
" Continent	214,000	112,000	98,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	3,286,000	3,212,000	2,233 000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	1,051,000	1,111,000	582,000
" " to Continent do. ...	1,040,000	909,000	871,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,540,000	1,098,000	915,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,290,000	3,322,120	3,578,570
" " Surats	45,000	147,490	151,070

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	505,000	597,110	942,570
" London	4,000	6,300	5,000
American Afloat	350,000	434,500	200,000
East Indian	2,000	6,500	11,000
Total ...	861,000	1,043,910	1,158,570
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 9-32d.	4 3-8d.	3d.
" Good Bhownuggur ...	2 25-32d.	3 23-32d.	2 1-2d.
Difference.....	1-2d.	21-32d.	1-2d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	4,11,561
" " Branches.....	Inc.	"	1,77,530
Other "	Inc.	"	27,73,958
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,02,794
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	1,82,521
Bills Discounted and Purchased....	Inc.	"	3,00,897
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	9,054
Cash.....	Inc.	"	24,44,389

The continuance of an easy Money Market and the prospect of comparative ease in the near future which was indicated by a reduction of the rates of discount by one per cent. at the Presidency Bank and in the open market in the middle of last week is further illustrated to-day by the issue of the Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs, which shows an increase in the Cash Balance of some 24¼ lakhs compared with an addition of half a lakh as disclosed by the last Return. The large addition of 27⅝ lakhs took place last week in Private Deposits, and a small diminution in Loans; while in Bills Discounted, on the other hand, there was a sensible increase, the net result being a falling off of 26¼ lakhs in trade requirements, against a reduction of 7 3-4 lakhs in the same direction in the week preceding. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches there was an increase of over 5 3-4 lakhs in the aggregate. Cotton has been very quiet here to-day, and business has been upon a small scale; while prices have declined Re. 1 per candy, "Fully Good" Bengal being now quoted at Rs. 138 for January delivery; and "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 179 per candy. Exporters have bought only 50 bales of ready new Bhusawal, at Rs. 155 1-4; while the Mills have taken 75 new Chandoor, at Rs. 155 1-4; and have contracted for 200 each of new Chandoor and Akote, "Fully Good," for January delivery at Rs. 155 per candy—Total day's business 575 bales.

The weather, according to the official reports to hand by wire this morning, had remained favourable for the harvesting of the earlier, and the maturing of the later, growths of Cotton. Picking had become general throughout the Oomrawattee circle; while the plants were in flower and in some districts, showing bolls, in the Dhollera circle. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the plants were flourishing.

WHEAT and SEEDS show no material change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	952 bales.
Wheat	1,343 cwts.
Linseed	2,666 "
Rapeseed	1,298 "
Gingellyseed	10,547 "
Poppyseed	814 "
Castorseed	2,229 "
Rice	1,765 "

FREIGHTS remain firm. Some Liverpool business has been done to-day at 16s. per ton; and for Antwerp, at 15s. 6d. For other ports 15s. 6d. to 16s 6d. is being asked.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months, sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been reported placed; but for Bank Paper there has been no enquiry at the opening quotation, and rates advanced 1-32d. all round, a fair enquiry at 1s. 3 13-32d. setting in later on in the day; the market eventually setting in steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.....	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.....	1'03 ¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day; but Saturday's prices of 98⅝ for Cash, and 98 9-16 for this month's Settlement for 3½ per Cents have continued to rule; with 92, nominal, quoted for Threes.

SHARES are quite neglected. China Mills are Rs. 2½ higher, and Manockjee Petit have advanced to the same extent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th November, as compared with the Statement of 13th November, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 13. Rs.	Nov. 20. Rs.
Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	35,37,663	40,49,224
Do. do. at Branches	13,01,379	14,78,915
Other Deposits	3,17,65,492	3,45,40,450
Post Bills	6,321	7,769
Credits, undrawn	14,25,536	13,64,521
Rs...	5,46,40,311	5,79,40,819
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,38,88,299	1,41,91,023
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	38,76,110	43,19,365
Loans do. do.	83,94,141	78,41,620
Bills Discounted and purchased	56,47,013	59,47,910
Dead Stock	4,15,276	4,15,276
Stamps and Stationery	19,036	19,784
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,48,950	3,39,896
Cash	1,87,38,749	2,18,43,138
Rs..	5,46,40,311	5,79,40,819

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th November, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 9th November, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 9. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,50,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,56,60,283	7	8	1,39,24,614	15	10
Other Deposits, &c.....	4,91,81,703	6	0	5,01,30,970	3	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,58,927	13	0	4,74,846	1	2
Sundries	23,20,455	3	2	24,32,930	7	1
Rs.	9,55,67,379	13	10	9,50,38,421	11	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	60,80,572	0	0	60,76,405	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,73,897	3	0	75,31,292	5	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	1,32,41,483	9	0	1,39,17,102	9	0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,18,82,322	1	10	2,16,00,515	7	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,53,98,441	3	6	1,60,01,584	9	2
Balances with other Banks	5,07,956	10	6	5,61,396	8	2
Bullion	2,857	11	0	2,857	11	0
Dead Stock	13,31,301	9	5	13,29,071	15	7
Stamps	9,366	12	2	9,366	5	3
Sundries	11,43,316	9	6	11,94,338	8	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,14,49,522	6	11	1,16,52,000	11	3
Do. at Branches ..	1,69,95,845	6	11	1,61,48,308	12	11
Rs.	9,55,67,379	13	1	9,50,38,421	11	1

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 16th November, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	5,23,094	Inc.
Do. at Branches	21,47,775	Dec.
Other Deposits	9,49,257	Inc.
Post Bills	15,919	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	53,229	Inc.
Loans	6,75,619	Do.
Accounts of Credit.....	2,81,807	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,06,857	Do.
Cash Head Office.....	2,11,478	Inc.
Cash at Branches	2,49,640	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEE—November 12, at Puri, the wife of W. H. Lee, Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HYDE—CHASE—November 18, at St. Paul's Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. W. Jackson, assisted by the Rev. E. Maconochie, Philip Armrold Hyde, to Maggie, youngest daughter of W. H. Chase, Kanchrapara.

McINTIRE—AGNEW—November 11, at St. Luke's Church, Jullundur, by the Rev. Charles Swynnerton, M. A., Arthur Litton McIntire, Indian Forest Service, to Mary Stair, elder daughter of the late W. H. Agnew, Esq., of Melbourne.

DEATHS.

O'HEARN—November 2, at Vepery, Madras, Annie (nee Doyle), the beloved wife of R. P. O'Hearn, of Bhimlipatam.

WILLES—November 1, at Thayetmyo, Burma, of sunstroke, George Willes, eldest son of T. Willes, Esq., aged 33 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1897.

SCOTTISH AFRICA, LIMITED, is the title of a new Company which held its first statutory meeting in the week the mail left, under the presidency of Sir George Birdwood. The Company is an amalgamation of two former corporations, the Scottish African and Scottish Rhodesia. These two companies are apparently in liquidation, and their assets are taken over by Scottish Africa, Limited. The assets consist of square miles of land, of mining claims, of building lots, and of a variety of trading concerns, the approximate number and value of which are all set forth in the circular explanatory of the present position of the Company. Sir George Birdwood gave a by no means roseate hue to its prospects in the careful and cautious statement which he laid before the first meeting of Scottish Africa, Limited. The history of the amalgamation was personally unknown to him, but he approved of the step on the broad ground that it was wise and prudent for the two companies to join forces in what was practically an identical venture. With reference to the large area of land in possession of the Company, Sir George would only say that it had been carefully selected, and that there was a reasonable hope that in the near future it would become a remunerative source of revenue. But he frankly owned that many things must happen before land in Rhodesia can become a dividend-paying investment. The directors in their circular were equally explicit :—"It is felt that the market in Rhodesian securities would not look at present with favour upon any scheme for the flotation of gold-mining or land ventures. My directors are accordingly of opinion that their wisest course will, for the present, be to concentrate their energies on organising and developing the trading resources of the Company." The Chairman stated that the mining concessions and the land are lying fallow. A sum of three hundred pounds have been allocated to the testing of a reef which has every prospect of being profitable. It is admitted that while gold is in the country, there is doubt as to whether it is in sufficient quantities to attract white colonists in numbers that will create a local market for Rhodesian produce. It is mentioned that machinery is being sent out by those interested in the development of the gold mines, and that the problem will be solved one way or the other at no distant date. It will be remembered that in the spring of 1895, we mentioned that machinery was being carried inland from the then terminus of the Beira Railway for the purpose of testing the mining possibilities of Mashonaland. It was added that the machinery would be *in situ* and at work in the September of that year. That information came from an official and authoritative source. More than two years have expired since the close of September 1895, but the public has still to await the result of reef-testing by machinery in Mashonaland.

We fully concur in the opinion of Sir George Birdwood that if gold be found in paying quantities the Scottish Africans will share in the general prosperity which will be the certain result. Their gold claims, it is satisfactory to know, were carefully chosen on well-known reefs which, however, are for the moment lying fallow. The Company possesses a valuable building area in Salisbury, but as the only offer received for two "stands" was fifteen hundred pounds, while fifteen thousand was paid for a stand in a central position in Buluwayo, it has been decided to keep the land out of the market until the railway is extended to Salisbury. The most paying asset in the Company's hands is the Chartered Brewery at Buluwayo, which, in the six months ending in September, gave a net profit of over £3,000. The consumption of beer, of the supply of which the brewery has practically the monopoly, will continue to yield a profit of at least £500 a month. Much was expected from the general trading of the Corporation, but this, of course, must be dependent on the general growth and development of Rhodesia and the influx of European colonists. This is acknowledged to be of paramount importance to the future of Rhodesia. Sir George states that the part of the territory fit to receive British colonists at once is more than 25,000 square miles in area, about equal to Ireland and Wales combined. It is tableland 5,000 feet in average height, with an average rainfall of 35 inches. The temperature never exceeds ninety degrees in the shade. The rains begin in October and continue till April. From the beginning of May to the end of September there is no rainfall. That is the normal condition of things; but it has so happened that for several years in succession there has been a deficient rainfall throughout the whole area; this appears to many people to militate against the prospects of paying agriculture, but Sir George points out that as a great part of the tableland of Rodesia is traversed by rivers, a proper system of damming can retain the water in large reservoirs when there is rain, as was anciently done in Southern India. It remains to be seen whether the Chartered Company will provide the necessary capital for the construction of such dams, and having done so find the necessary labour to build them at a reasonable cost. In the lower portions on the Rhodesian territory, extending over 70,000 square miles, malaria is the great enemy of European colonisation. The malaria might yield to a system of canals, which would provide irrigation for agricultural operations on a large scale. Here again capital and labour are the conditions precedent to development. In addition to malaria and drought, Rhodesia suffers from locusts, which destroy vegetation, and rinderpest which destroys cattle. Rinderpest is supposed to be dependent on drought, and the damming back of the rivers in the upper lands, and a system of canals in the lower country, might prove more successful than Dr. Koch's inoculation in eradicating it. Locusts might, of course, be encountered by the means which have been found effective in Cyprus, Egypt, and Algiers, but in those countries there is a numerous and settled population to help in the work of extermination.

Sir George Birdwood comes round, as every one must do in the end, to the view that after all the colonisation of Rhodesia with Europeans depends on the existence of gold in the country. It is true that he is inclined to believe that if gold be not found in large quantities, the virgin soil has a natural fertility which justifies the hope that sufficient food-stuffs can be sown and reaped to satisfy the wants of "a teeming British population, both in upper and lower Rhodesia." We can only say that many independent observers have come to the conclusion that the soil of Rhodesia is by no means fertile, and that even were the soil itself rich, the climatic conditions, the absence of rainfall through half the year, the frequent recurrence of drought, and the invasion of locusts bred in regions beyond Rhodesia, render the territory unsuitable for agriculture on any large scale, and consequently for European colonistation. However, the Chartered Company and the Colonial Office have put their hands to the Rhodesian plough, and they are bound to go forward and test the possibilities of the country. Sir George Birdwood is no doubt justified in the prediction that the Chartered Company will endeavour more and more to develop the vast territory committed to its charge through the agency of subsidiary companies. Amongst these the Scottish African may hope to take a leading position. The Chairman recommends that the colonising work should be carried on the basis of, first, the gradual afforestation, as far as possible, by natural process of land suitable for the growth of timber; secondly, the gradual irrigation, chiefly through afforestation, of the arable land belonging to the corporation; and, thirdly, a land revenue system similar to that of the Bombay Presidency. The Scottish African is fortunate in having as managing director Mr. Duncan, formerly surveyor-general of Bechuanaland. When the Jameson raid took place, Mr. Duncan was in England on leave. He at once returned to Rhodesia, and was deputed to take charge of things in Buluwayo, and he endeavoured to cope with the rinderpest which was raging there. Soon after his arrival the native rebellion broke out. The Jameson raid had so completely bereft the country of any protective force that of the five policemen left in Matabeleland, only three were under Mr. Duncan's orders, and two of these had their legs broken. Mr. Duncan, who had served in the Royal Navy, organised the defence, and conducted the military operations in the country with conspicuous gallantry, and succeeded in rescuing settlers in outlying districts. With a man of this calibre at the head of affairs the Scottish African Corporation may hope to make its mark in South Africa.

REUTER to-day tells us that advices from Central Africa state that mutinous Soudanese aided by Mahomedan brigands attacked Major Macdonald's force at Usoga on the 19th October. Those advices must have travelled very slowly, as the fact was made known through a Zanzibar telegram three weeks ago. It then transpired that the Soudanese troops with Major Macdonald's expedition had refused to accompany the Major after he had left the Uganda main road. They expressed their desire to return to Uganda. It was not believed that any serious consequences would follow their desertion, for it was decided that should they remain obdurate they would be replaced probably by an Indian contingent from Mombassa. However, it seems that the mutineers and the Major's loyals came to fisticuffs, with the result that the mutineers lost a hundred men and the loyals sixteen, including one British officer killed and thirty men wounded. Besides these, the mutineers, or some of them, had previously murdered three officers. No one quite knows what is the object of Major Macdonald's expedition, but that it has the sanction of Government may be taken from the fact that it comprises no less than ten British military officers with an escort of fifty Sikhs specially drafted from India. In addition to these Major Macdonald had with him three hundred trained Soudanese soldiers sent over from Uganda to meet him on the march from the coast. These presumably—or some of them—are the men who have mutinied. Several hundreds of Swahili porters were also numbered in the expedition, the number of men being over a thousand. It was equipped with Maxim guns, military carts, camels, donkeys, and transport bullocks, so that the expedition was well equipped for almost any contingency. Whatever the main object might be, it is asserted the British Government gave Major Macdonald a very wide discretion and put his expedition on such a footing as to render it possible for him to punish refractory chieftains, annex land, open trade routes, or prosecute scientific investigation as well as to deal with a mutiny among a section of his own men. The serious character of the mutiny which has taken place may be inferred from the terrible list of casualties. A well-informed correspondent, commenting on the affray when the news first reached England, on November 1, regarded the occurrence as very unfortunate for the success of the expedition that his men should have refused to follow him towards Lake Rudolph. He surmised that the Major had declined to allow the Soudanese women to accompany their husbands, and as the troops were expected to be away from Uganda for at least a year, this would, it is said, be quite sufficient to produce the mutiny. If these Soudanese troops are to be replaced by Sikhs from Mombassa, as the correspondent says, there will be a delay of something like three months—a delay which, he observes, may seriously interfere with the success of the mission entrusted to Major Macdonald. But as to what effect the substitution of Sikhs is likely to have in the undertaking is of course mere speculation, for neither this correspondent, our own capable representatives, nor any other on the East African Coast have been able to fathom the mystery of Major Macdonald's expedition.

IN his review of the crop experiments in the Bombay Presidency during last year, Mr. Muir Mackenzie incidentally corrects a very common mistake in regard to the estimation of crops on an anna basis. "It has always to be remembered," he writes, "that 16 annas is to represent not a bumper crop, but a good average crop." The extreme rarity with which one sees any reference to 17 or 18 anna crops, goes to show not that bumper crops are unknown, but that somehow or other the idea exists that 16 annas must be regarded not only as the standard of value, but as the highest value attainable. The Director of Agriculture suggests that as the cultivator seldom expresses his estimate in annas, it is desirable to ask him how many "pailies" or other well known local measure the field usually produces and has produced in the season of experiment. The rates can then be expressed by Government officers in annas, which will represent pretty closely the cultivator's real estimate of his crop. The year was somewhat sterile in experiments, for the obvious reason that attention was concentrated on the Famine. Mr. Mackenzie reports that while a good many cases of high incidence are met with in experiments on dry-crops in Gujerat, the district of Panch Mahals forms a remarkable exception. The assessments in that district are regarded both by the Director of Agriculture and his Deputy as "extremely moderate;" and Mr. Mackenzie remarks that this is "worthy of serious attention and recollection" when the next proposals for revision settlement are submitted. This criticism leaves out of account the fact that the assessment in the Panch Mahals is admittedly lower than in other districts for a good reason—the backward condition of the indigenous cultivators. It will not do to frighten the Kolis and Bhils back to their nomadic and unsettled habits of life by too heavy an assessment. It is to be remembered, however, that the Panch Mahals have of late years absorbed a good number of settlers from the crowded tracts of Gujerat, who have introduced the skill and energy of the Kunbi. As this leavening process goes on, and as the Bhils and Kolis become more enlightened, it will no doubt be feasible to bring the assessment roll more into line with that obtaining in other provinces; but meanwhile the reasons why this is not at present the case ought not to be lost sight of.

THE existing agricultural crisis in France should lead those British farmers who pin their faith to protection to enquire whether after all the re-introduction of the Corn Laws in a country which can only produce a very small part of its own wheat supply would be so unmixed a blessing to them as they suppose. In France, M. Meline combines with the Premiership not the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, but that for Agriculture, and it was he who explained in the Chamber of Deputies the proposals of the Cabinet in regard to the grave agricultural depression existing in the Republic. The significant point of the debate is that it followed in the short space of a month one raised by M. Gerault-Richard and M. Jaures, regarding the high price of wheat, and the desirability of reducing the import duty in consequence. M. Meline, in reply, urged that no such necessity had arisen, and that the comparative lowness of price in recent years had had the effect of reducing the area of cultivation. The Government won an easy victory, and the protective tariff remained untouched. And now a few weeks later we have the French Premier coming forward with proposals for helping the protected farmers to tide over the period of depression through which they are passing—proposals following on an unburdening of landed property in the last Budget to the extent of twenty-six millions of francs. The depression is due, in the opinion of M. Meline, to the progressive fall in products and the depreciation of silver. This largely explains the connection of France with the request of America that the Indian mints should be reopened. But as the firm attitude of Lord Elgin and his advisers has stood in the way of this sacrifice of Indian interests to those of the two Republics, the French Cabinet apparently regards the prevention of this cause of distress as hopeless and has brought in remedial measures instead. These include an agricultural credit; in other words, a State subvention to the industry and the establishment of insurance offices and a relief fund. The fact remains that at a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. ASQUITH'S APPEARANCE FOR TILAK CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The *Times* says that the accusation of breach of faith on the part of the Government cannot possibly be sustained after Sir Henry Fowler's detailed statement, and that there can be no excuse for Mr. Asquith's attack on the Indian Government. The appearance of a former member of the Cabinet as counsel for a person convicted of seditious practices in India is, the *Times* says, certain to lead to misconception on the part of our Indian subjects.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

In consequence of the representations of Russia, the Turkish naval reorganisation has been postponed indefinitely.

Russia, it appears, presented a Note to the Porte demanding arrears of the old Russo-Turkish war indemnity amounting to one million pounds.

GREAT FIRE IN MELBOURNE.

A great fire has taken place in the business quarter of Melbourne, the damage amounting to fully one million sterling.

DISASTROUS DUSTSTORM.

A duststorm has taken place in the north-West of Victoria in which several towns were wrecked.

ATTACK ON MAJOR MACDONALD'S FORCE.

Advices from Central Africa state that mutinous Soudanese aided by Mahomedan brigands attacked Major Macdonald's force at Usoga on the 19th October, but were repulsed, after several hours' fighting, with a loss of one hundred men.

The British lost sixteen killed, including an officer, and thirty wounded.

The mutineers who had murdered three officers were captured.

LATER.

Lieutenant Fielding was killed in the fight against the Soudanese mutineers, and Major Thruston was among those murdered.

NATAL AND TRANSVAAL.

A retrospective Extradition Treaty has been concluded between Natal and the Transvaal.

Political offences are excluded.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The death is announced of Baron Pollock.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON JEMADAR SHEIK GANNI.

SENTENCE OF DISMISSAL CONFIRMED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Sir George White has confirmed the sentence of dismissal passed by the General Court Martial, held at Sangor last month, on Jemadar Shaik Abdul Ganni, of the 12th Bombay Infantry, for being grossly insolent to his superior officer, Captain Budd, while on parade, and refusing to give up his sword when placed under arrest.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 22.

There were 58 cases and 48 deaths in the City, to-day, of which 7 cases and 8 deaths occurred in Sukerwar Peith, 4 cases and 5 deaths in Somwar Peith, 4 cases in Sudasive and 7 cases each in the Vetal, Bhowani, and Kasba Peiths.

The total mortality was 59.

In the Cantonment there were 20 cases and 12 deaths; in the Suburban limits 2 cases; and 21 cases and 18 deaths in Poona district.

In the General Plague Hospital 49 were admitted, 35 died, and 468 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan 13 were admitted, 4 died, and 93 remain; and in the Hindu Hospital 5 were discharged cured, and one died

DARING ROBBERY IN THE THATCHED CAMPS.

On Saturday night, a band of robbers, armed with large knives, attacked well-to-do parsons of Poona city, who are residing near Ganeshkhind Road in thatched houses.

They entered the camp, and wounded and beat the inmates, and carried off property. One of them is seriously hurt.

OUTBREAK AT PURUNDHUR.

Plauge has also broke out near the surrounding villages of Purundhur and Shinghur.

The Commandant of Purandhur has imposed quarantine of ten days, and Captain McWhinnie, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has been ordered by General Duncan to proceed there to see necessary arrangements.

PRECAUTIONS AT NASSIK.

The District Magistrate of Nasik has issued a notification stating that the town is affected by the plague, and eight days' quarantine has been placed near the Railway station, and railway stations within 20 miles of Nasik have been ordered not to issue third-class tickets.

Mr. Stewart has been appointed Plague Authority at Nasik.

The inhabitants of Kazipura up to Trimbuck Darvaza are requested by the Plague Authority to leave the locality within three days.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

French mail steamer Australien from Australia, and Orient mail stamer Oratava, from London, arrived.

The Messageries Maritime Company's steamer Caledonien left Colombo for Bombay on 22nd instant, at 11 a.m., Monday, and she is expected here on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 2-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¾
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	26⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—Nov. 21.

10 p.m.	75·4

MONDAY.—Nov. 22.

4 a.m.	71·0
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	81·5

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

MOVING CAMP.

DETAILS OF WARAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Ilamondar, 20th November, says:—The Peshawar Column, yesterday moved into camp at Ilamondar, three miles south of Bara. The move was necessitated by the insanitary surroundings of the Bara Camp, consequent on the prolonged occupation by so large a force. The field telegraph was working in camp the same evening. A few watchmen, known to be in Gandai Pass, give warning of any forward move.

A Sadda telegram, dated Saturday, says:—General Hill and Staff, accompanied by a Political Officer, left for Parachinar this morning.

A Kohat telegram of Sunday (Maidan, 18th November), says:—The retirement from Waran of General Kempster's force on the 16th was a most difficult matter, as the enemy pressed heavily on all sides From the beginning the 36th Sikhs held the Kotal. To start with, whilst the 1-2nd Gurkhas and two Companies of Dorsets covered the retirement, the baggage had been sent at daybreak and arrived in Camp by 3 p.m. The Gurkhas were much pressed, and before reaching the pass, lost Lieutenant Wylie, shot through the head, three men killed, and five wounded. Surgeon-Captain Selby attended the wounded. The Gurkhas under fire behaved with great gallantry. Captain Macintyre, under heavy fire, carried away Lieutenant Wylie's body. The 15th Sikhs relieved the 36th Sikhs at the pass, and the enemy showed great courage, the swordsmen charging up within ten paces, being repulsed with loss. The retirement of the 15th Sikhs, encumbered with wounded, was impossible, and five companies of the 36th Sikhs and two companies of the Dorsets were sent back, meanwhile Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, of the 15th Sikhs, was wounded in the face, and Captain Custance of the 36th Sikhs was shot through the leg directly he arrived. Darkness coming on, and the enemy's fire slackened, one and a-half companies of the Dorsets had been left nearer the Camp to hold road further down, and the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Haughton reached the bottom of the hill without further casualties, and reformed when the march was continued. They were fired into from all sides, especially from the houses above them. Colonel Haughton ordered bayonets to be fixed, and the houses were then taken by a bayonet charge. Colonel Haughton, with eight Companies, occupied one group of houses, Major des Voeux, with two Companies of the 36th Sikhs and half Company of the Dorsets, occupying another group.

The enemy made a counter attack, when Captain Lewarne was killed, and Lieutenant Munn wounded. All attacks were repulsed with loss, and the houses held till daybreak. The enemy's loss was heavy. It is believed one and a-half Companies of the Dorsets found the position untenable. They were only about 30 strong. They tried to rejoin the remainder, but were overcome by overwhelming numbers. Lieutenant Crook, of the Suffolk Regiment and Lieutenant Hales, of the East Yorkshire Regiment (attached), killed, and 11 men wounded. The remainder of the Brigade held on till dark to cover the retirement, and then returned to camp. Colonel Haughton marched off his force at daybreak, and arrived without further casualties. His presence of mind in ordering the charge on the houses probably saved great loss. Colonel Abbott, Captain Custance, and Lieutenant Munn are doing well.

A CAMEL DRIVER MURDERED.

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

The body of a camel driver was found, yesterday morning, at the junction of the Khanki and the Chagru Nullahs, stabbed and burnt. He is supposed to have wandered beyond the camp in search of a strayed camel and been waylaid and murdered by the tribesmen.

The Madda Khel are gradually bringing in Government property they obtained in Maizar.

DICTATION OF GOVERNMENT TERMS.

SEVERE TERMS IMPOSED.

The following press note was issued to-day:—As the Zakka Khel, Kuki Khel, Sipah, and Kamrai Jirgahs are still holding aloof, Sir William Lockhart announced the Government terms imposed on the Afridis on the 21st, verbally to the Malikdin, Kambar, Aka, and Adam Khel Jirgas, and by written proclamation to the others, a week's grace being allowed for compliance.

The terms include the restoration of rifles and Government property looted, also private property taken at Lundi Kotal; the surrender of 800 breech-loaders, and a fine of fifty thousand rupees. Hostages to be given until the fulfilment of such of the above terms as are not required to be fulfilled forthwith.

The Government of India intend re-opening the Khyber Pass in such a way as they may consider most desirable, and the Afridis are required to accept any arrangement which Government may subsequently settle.

The tribesmen have been given clearly to understand that all tribal allowances have been forfeited by their misconduct, and that any question of their renewal can only be entertained as part of the general settlement of future relations. They have also been told that the destruction of the Khyber Pass in violation of their agreement entitles Government to demand their restitution, and that this question will be left for decision when the tribal relations for the future are considered separately.

THE MADDA KHELS COMPLYING WITH GOVERNMENT TERMS.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARMS SURRENDERED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

Datta Khel, 21st November.—The Madda Khels are on the high road to fulfilling their engagements within the stipulated time. Of eight rifles lost four of their bayonets have been brought in up to date; also two revolvers, two sets of belts, and a sword (the last is believed to belong to one of the Native officers killed, one revolver to Lieutenant Seton Browne, and one to a Native officer). A signalling telescope has also been brought in to-day, and a clinometer as well as a camel-load of property, comprising some saddles, coats, great coats, and other articles of clothing. A gun wheel was also brought in, apparently uninjured. It will possibly be recollected that one of the guns during the retreat from Maizar could not come into action, owing to the mule carrying the gun wheels being shot.

INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY PILLARS CONTINUED.

General Corrie-Bird goes to Sherranni to-morrow for a few days, and if arrangements continue to progress satisfactorily, as they do at present, the troops at Sherranni will be withdrawn from Datta Khel. Major G. V. Kemball's Column is continuing its work of inspecting the border pillars on the boundary parallel to this valley to the north. The 6th Bengal Infantry arrived at Edwardesabad on the 19th instant. It appears likely that they will return to India instead of remaining there for garrison duty.]

PUNISHING THE MALIKDIN KHELS.

ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

A telegram, dated Bagh, 21st November, says:—The force at the Bagh is still occupied in foraging, and inflicting punishmento n the Malikdin Khels. Probably the head-quarters will remain here for several days, the Brigade going on in advance to Datoi. The Zakka Khels made a raid on an empty convoy at the Arhanga yesterday, killing a sowar, and several drabies, and looting fifteen transport donkeys. There were two casualties amongst the followers in camp, last night, from firing.

THE DISASTER TO THE KAPURTHALA INFANTRY.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The disaster to the Kapurthala Infantry has caused a great sensation in the Kapurthala capital. Sixty other Kapurthala Sikhs have, however, been sent to replace them.

The Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha States also send drafts to the front at once.

We are now in a position to give a connected account of the circumstances which led to the unfortunate loss of a native officer and thirty-five men of the Kapurthala Infantry at the close of General Hill's succesful reconnaissance of the Massuzai country on the 7th instant. It appears that when the Column from Sadda passed up the Karamna defile on the morning of that day a party of forty men, with some native signallers were detached as a picquet of observation, and ascended a high ridge to the left front of Jani Kot. The party was commanded by a Subadar of the regiment, a fine Sikh whose keenness for service was well known. He and his men were admirably placed for observing the whole valley below them, and could watch the progress of the column as it pushed on to Esor. As we already know, the reconnaissance came on the tribesmen as a complete surprise, but they lost no time in beating their alarm drums and collecting their forces. Accordingly when the retirement began through the defile our troops were harassed in the usual way, but the admirable steadiness of the Gurkha rear-guard prevented the Massuzai and Chamkannis from getting to close quarters. As Jani Kot was approached, the fire of the Maxims and the long range volleys of a small detachment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers began to have a marked effect, and the enemy ceased their pursuit. Orders were then signalled to the picquet of observation to withdraw so as to join the main body at Jani Kot, where a halt was called. The signal was acknowledged, but the picquet did not begin to withdraw at once, though the route by which it had ascended was a perfectly safe one, as none of the enemy were near it. They had, in fact, begun to retire up the defile. It was eventually reported to General Hill that all units of the Column were present, and the march to Sadda was resumed, the five miles home being covered without a shot being fired. To repeat what has already been published: "all present" was again the report after arrival in camp, and not until the next morning was the General informed that a Subadar and thirty-five men of the Kapurthala Infantry were "missing." Search parties were sent out, but no trace of the party could be found, and all too late it was admitted that only a few men of the picquet had actually rejoined the column when it started back from Jani Kot. The two reports as to all having been present had been incorrect.

What had really happened may be told by the light of information since collected. The Subadar had apparently watched the running fight in Khamana Darra with the closest attention, and he conceived the idea of sharing in it. The sepoys were equally keen, and it is not to be wondered at that a body of brave men, whose discipline is not of the hard-and-fast kind which obtains in our own regiments, should have become excited when they saw an action taking place only a couple of miles or so away in which they could not join. When the order to retire was received, the last hope of the picquet of even a passing skirmish disappeared, Very reluctantly they began to descend. The route by which they had ascended was first taken, but after it had been followed for some distance the Subadar and the more impetuous spirits decided to disobey the order signalled to them and to move down the ridge in a direction which would bring them into the defile at a point considerably higher up than Jani Kot. The signallers and five men went on and reached the main column in safety. So far as can be learned the Subadar's party soon got into very broken ground, among cliffs and *nullahs*, and eventually dropped into a narrow and difficult ravine. If they had been able to follow this to its junction with the Karamna Darra they would have come out well above the Gurkha rear-guard, and would even then have been in a highly dangerous position. But as they moved down the ravine they discovered that the way was barred, the jungles being on fire. Finding themselves trapped they, according to native reports, endeavoured to retrace their steps and were observed by some of the tribesmen. The *lashkar* was stopped in its retirement and the enemy swarmed about the *nullah* effectually cutting off all retreat. As heavy firing might have attracted the attention of the main body of troops, the Massuzais and Chamkannis contented themselves by sitting on guard, and it was not until the moon rose that they made their attack, rolling stones into the ravine and shooting down the whole party. Such is the story as it can be pieced together at present: a sad one enough in all truth.

It has still to be explained how it came about that the fact of the Subadar and thirty-five men having chosen a route other than that which led to Jani Kot was not at once brought to the notice of the General at the time. The probability seems to be that as the native officer had chosen to take his own course none of his subordinates felt justified in mentioning the matter. There would seem to be no doubt whatever that all were reported "present" both at Jani Kot and again on return to Sadda, and that General Hill was in complete ignorance that any men were missing until nine o'clock the next morning, when, of course, it was impossible to take any useful action. Even then it was only supposed that the party had missed its way on the homeward march: the truth leaked out very slowly. Deplorable as the result must be held to be, there can be little doubt that it was directly due to over-eagerness on the part of the little knot of men and their leader. They were brave to a fault, and they paid the penalty which sometimes attaches to rashness in the face of an enemy. They had not learned the lesson of strict obedience, which is the basis of all military discipline. The moral would seem to be that in the case of Imperial Service troops, inexperienced in mountain warfare, the presence of British officers is as necessary as with our own native regiments. No one, we think, can doubt for an instant that had there been a British officer with the party every man would have been alive to-day, and a useless sacrifice of life would have been avoided.—*Pioneer.*

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

FROM FORT BARA TO MAIDAN.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Sanction has been applied for to construct a telegraph line from Fort Bara into the Bara Valley, to be carried eventually into Maidan. This points to anticipations of an immediate move which will change the situation, and give the dormant energies of Brigadier-General Hammond's troops a welcome change of coming into play.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE UTMAN KHELS.

The expedition to be sent immediately against the Utman Khels by Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood from Jalala will operate in the country on the left bank of the Swat River, lying due north of the Mohmand country.

The immediate object of the expedition is to disarm the sections who have not complied with the terms imposed on them for their complicity in the attacks on Malakhand and Chakdara. It was originally intended to despatch two columns, one to proceed straight from Jalala into Tochi Valley, under command of Colonel Reid, and the other to be furnished from General Jeffrey's Force as a support; but the movement of the latter is at present held in abeyance, though General Jeffreys himself has left Rawalpindi for Malakhand

The route to Prangbar was abandoned as being difficult for the troops, and involving much road-making, not likely to be of much use to us in the future.

THE MASSUZAI JIRGAHS.

General Hill reports that the Massuzai and Kham Khel Chamkanni Jirgahs have requested leave to come to Sadda. The Massuzai have been informed that they have already received orders, and they consot expect to get separate terms from the other Orakzai, the Khan Khels, and have been told that they can gain nothing by visiting Sadda unless they comply with the terms imposed on them.

The transport of the late Mohmand Field Force is reported to be in a highly satisfactory state.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

MR. L. C. PROBYN, in a letter to the papers, predicts that if any attempt be made to give a gold standard by means of a gold currency, the absorption of that metal in hoards and ornaments will be so important as to cause a demand for it much in excess of the currency demand, thus producing a still further appreciation of gold and postponing almost indefinitely the realisation of the gold standard aimed at. This plan of a gold currency is the scheme originally contempted by Sir David Barbour, and now apparently advocated by the Government of India. But Mr. Probyn asserts that a gold standard can be secured in India without a gold currency at all. If there be an uncoined gold bullion reserve available, so that the rupee circulation, if redundant, can be reduced by the excess being bought with uncoined gold, and if, in a similar manner, when the rupee circulation is insufficient it can be increased by the additional coins required for circulation being sold for uncoined gold, the gold standard will be really quite effective without a gold currency at all. And the difficulty which naturally presents itself of maintaining a reserve of gold for the purpose of thus securing the rupee circulation can be surmounted by holding it as part of the metallic reserve of the Government paper currency department. The questions as to how the gold to initiate the scheme can be best employed and made available for the purpose, and how the automatic expansion of the rupee currency with mints closed to the public can be properly regulated, are, he admits, full of difficulty. But these can be surmounted, and the matter is one of pressing urgency. Although the Government of India are of opinion that the sixteenpenny limit is about to be reached, so competent an authority as Sir David Barbour holds a contrary view. Following the analogy of 1893-4, the present high gold price of the rupee, the result, in some degree at any rate, of the stoppage of the sale of Council bills, is likely to be followed in 1898, as in 1894, by a reaction, which must injuriously affect the interests of Manchester manufacturers. Mr. Probyn believes, however, that this reaction might be partly or altogether stopped by the announcement of a definite plan on a basis such as suggested for making the rupee not merely a nominal but an effective token or representative of gold, of some plan which, while encouraging the use of silver as currency, would draw as little as need be on the gold stock of the world. Further he is convinced that ultimately the remedy of bimetallism must be adopted.

The Governor of Hong Kong writes as follows to the Colonial Office:—"A noticeable feature of the year (1896) was the marked displacement of Indian cotton yarns by the Japanese product in the Chinese market, and although this fact may be in some measure accounted for by the unfavourable exchange which similarly affected the opium import, and by the closing of the Bombay mills, which tends to further penalize importers from India, there is every indication that the Japanese have taken full advantage of the situation, and there is little doubt, I fear, as to the ultimate result of the competition. In this connection some parts of the report of Sir Nicholas Hammer, British Consul at Shanghai, deserve attention. He points to the great advance in the industries of Shanghai since the city was opened for foreign trade in 1843. There are now engineering yards, ship-repairing docks, silk-spinning mills, and a match factory. The Chinese officials endeavoured to prevent these enterprises from falling into the hands of foreigners, but the treaty of Shimonoseki, concluded after the war with Japan gave full liberty for the importation of machinery and the establishment of manufactures. The immediate result of this has been the extension of cotton spinning and woollen manufactures. The Consul believed that the result of this new enterprise will be the stoppage of imports of cotton and woolen goods from India and Japan, but does not apprehend any serious injury to Lancashire mills, at any rate for some years to come. In connection with the extension of trade with China attention may be drawn to the fact that British consuls are continually pointing out that manufacturers in this country do not sufficiently take into consideration the tastes and prejudices of their foreign customers. A book of designs has been produced by Mr. Gardner, British Consul at Amoy in South China, and is in charge of Mr. Fithian, at the offices of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The custodian has authority to give, free of charge, one or more of these design to any manufacturer or merchant who may care to avail himself in this way of Mr. Gardner's experience of what the Chinese consider attractiveness in "get up" of goods. It appears that the export of tea from Shanghai is rapidly decreasing in face of the competition of the stronger teas of India and Ceylon. Opium has been imported in much less quantity than formerly, but the value has risen, owing to the higher prices ruling. There appears to be a steady decline in the amount of opium imported; in 1875 it constituted 32·8 per cent. of the imports, and the proportion has steadily fallen, having in 1896 declined to 14·4 per cent.

Lord Rosebery was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held in Manchester to commemorate the centenary of the Chamber of Commerce. The noble Earl devoted the greater part of his address to a consideration of Free Trade and the results which had flowed from the abolition of the Corn Laws. He drew a vivid picture of the condition of affairs which impelled Cobden, Bright, and Villiers to agitate for the repeal of those laws, and maintained that a Free Trade policy was the only one which this country could safely follow. Under its influence Great Britain had greatly prospered. In 1846 the total exports of this country were £74,000,000; in 1896 they were £296,370,000, showing an increase of 300 per cent. Indeed, he said, the figures showing the growth of our trade during the last fifty years were more like a fairy tale than the sort of statistics which were turned out from the Board of Trade, yet they were literally and exactly true, and represented the value of the work that was done by Villiers, Cobden, Bright, and Peel.

From a recent report by the British Consul in Bangkok it appears that the total trade of Bangkok last year amounted to £ 5,140,723, an increase of 7 per cent. on the trade of the previous year. If the figures in the local silver currency are regarded, the increase would be 15 per cent. The exports were just over three millions sterling, of which rice gave over two millions, teak coming next, although with only about one-eighth of that amount. More than half the rice went to Hong Kong and more than half the remainder to Singapore. There are now five large steam saw-mills at Bangkok, of which three belong to British subjects, for the purpose of the teak trade, besides a large number in which the logs are sawn by hand. It is said that Bangkok teak is more economical than inferior Burma teak, and that Siamese shippers, so long as they continue to maintain their standard of quality, will find a ready market at the expense of Burma shippers, "who are trusting to the good demand for teak to enable them to lower a standard of quality which has been none too high during recent years." The chief imports (omitting treasure) were cotton goods, opium, silk goods, kerosene (mainly the Langkat or Sumatra oil), and gunny bags. Hong Kong, Singapore, and Bombay are the principal ports from which imports are entered. The Bangkok-Korat Railway, though still unfinished, has been taken over by the Government. It is open for traffic to Ayuthia, 77 kilometres from Bangkok, and 55 kilometres more to Gengkoi are to be opened shortly. Two years and a half more are estimated as necessary to complete it to Korat. There is a considerable and increasing passenger traffic, but that in goods is quite insignificant, owing to the competition of the river. All the material employed is of British manufacture, except a few steel girders from Belgium and some steel material which English manufacturers purchased from Germany for the rolling stock. The Kortin mines, the only gold mines in the country which have gone beyond the prospecting stage, are now the property of an Anglo-French company, and the Cornish miners who have been at work there are about to be increased. Electric lighting is being greatly extended in Bangkok. Considerable progress has been made in improving the judicial system. An English fiancial adviser has also been at work for some time, seeking to place the finance of the country on a sounder basis.

For a number of years past the world's annual output of gold has increased steadily. The current year promises to be no exception to the rule, for according to the preliminary estimate of the director of the American Mint Bureau—one of the few who pretend to any real auhority on this subject—1897 is to see an increase over 1896 of as much as £7,740,000 in the value of its gold yield, the figures being £43,910,000 and £36,170,000 respectively. From South Africa we are to look for an increase of £2,400,000—which seems assured, if the figures to date count for anything; from the Untied States and Canada an increase of £1,400,000 each; from Australasia, £1,260,000; from Russia, £600,000; from Mexico, £400,000; and from India, £240,000. Although Africa is to contribute the biggest total increase, the most noticeable item is the share of Canada to the world's aggregate, that share increasing, by reason of Klondike from £560,000 in 1896, to an estimated £2,000,000 this year.

It is becoming more and more probable that the difficulty which Greece finds in meeting the demands of Turkey will be overcome by England, France, and Russia guaranteeing a loan for £8,000,000, of which 4,000,000 will be paid to Turkey for the indemnity, while the balance will be used to clear off the floating debt, which bears a ruinous interest, and paying the arrears of interest on the old loans, compensation for damage caused by the war, &c. Objections may be made to such a step, for while some may contend that Greece is not entitled, in the circumstances, to more than diplomatic help, others may contend that our credit should not be used to put money in the pockets of the Porte. The matter, however, has to be dealt with practically, and there seems no other mode of placing the relations of Greece and Turkey on a basis satisfactory to Europe. After all, the sum to be guaranteed is not large, and the payment of the interest will, no doubt, be reasonbly secured. In addition, we may add that although the principle of guaranteeing foreign loans may be objected to this is by no means the first case of the kind in which we have taken a hand.

Returns have recently become available of the production of British steel, and show that for the first half of the year the total output of steel—Bessemer and open-hearth—amounted to 2,350,927 tons, the largest quantity ever produced in the time in any country except the United States. The rapidity of the increase over last year's production is remarkable, being at the rate of over three-quarter million tons. Another noteworthy point is the extending use of the open-hearth process. Of the increase of 381,616 tons for the first six months of this year, 289,979 tons were open-hearth and only 91,637 Bessemer steel. While these figures undoubtedly afford ground for self-congratulation, it will be well for our manufacturers to beware lest they are living in a fool's paradise. There are not wanting competent observers who, after careful inspection of the most recent American methods, prophesy that a great crash is awaiting the British steel industry, and even now instances are continually cropping up of small orders going to America which ought naturally to have come here. Lloyd's shipbuilding returns show that at the close of last quarter 455 ships—excluding warships—with a tonnage of 884,336 gross, were under construction in the United Kingdom. This is 12,700 tons more than in the preceding quarter, and represents the largest amount recorded since June, 1889. Nine British warships, representing a displacement of 76,720 tons, are being built at Royal dockyards, and 44 (tonnage 142,023) at private ones. In addition private yards have in hand 24 warships with a tonnage of 99,867, whose nationality is "foreign or not stated."

The Japan Mail Steamship Company (the Nippon Yusen Kaisha) of Tokio and Yokohama has announced the approaching completion of its arrangements for doubling its European service which is now limited to one departure per month each way. These steamers sail between Yokohama and Antwerp, calling at two Japanese ports, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, and Marseilles. Twelve new steamers of 6,000 tons each were ordered, chiefly in the United Kingdom, for the additional service. The Company has also a monthly service between Hong Kong, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and the United States Pacific Coast, the terminus there being Seattle, in Washington State, which is connected by the Great Northern Railroad with all parts of the States. For this route three new steamers are under construction. Others are being built for the Company's Australian service, which it carries on between Yokohama and Melbourne, the vessels calling at numerous intervening ports. Regular lines of steamers belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha run also between Yokohama and Bombay, Yokohama and Shanghai, Hong Kong and Vladivostock, Kobe and Tientsin, Newchwang and Vladivostock. It is thus evident that this Japanese navigation enterprise is pushing its way in competition with powerful European companies which have hitherto held the bulk of the ocean carrying trade of the Far East.

The Commissioner of Customs at Han-kau, on the Yangtsze, discusses in a recent report the great scarcity of the small coins, called cash, in China during the past few years. He says that much of this currency was buried for safety during the Taiping rebellion, and the owners having been exterminated, their boards were irretrievably lost. Very little cash has been coined for many years, while the population has greatly increased, and facilities of transport have caused a great development of trade. A few years since a good deal of this cash was melted for the purpose of making brass pots, pipes, &c., as cash was then much cheaper in relation to silver. Severe measures were taken to prevent this illegal proceeding, and it is impossible now to ascertain whether it still exists to any extent. But the increasing value of cash in relation to silver has probably put a stop to it. Cash are made of brass, not copper, and the brass is a mixture of about 60 per cent. of copper with 40 of spelter. One thousand good cash smelted weight 7½ catties (1 catty equal 1 1-3l.; 7½ catties of brass cost at least 1,330 cash); so that if a man wants to make 7½ catties of brass pipes he can do so by smelting 1,000 cash, instead of buying copper and spelter for 1,330 cash. The saving of 330 cash on 7½ catties of brass is a high premium. The rise in the silver price of cash will decrease the export trade, for it will increase the price of all exports.

JUDGMENT IN THE "PRATODA" APPEAL CASE.

1-30 P.M., to-day (Tuesday), has been fixed as the hour for delivering the judgment of the Full Bench, composed of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Ranade, who heard, on the 17th instant, the appeal of Ramchandra Narayen Keshalker, the editor, and Krishnajee Dhondeo Hermalker, the proprietor and publisher of the "Pratoda" newspaper, published at Satara. They were convicted by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, in August last, of exciting disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, and were sentenced to transportation for life and transportation for seven years, respectively. It is believed that separate judgments will be delivered by each of the three learned Judges.

THE Emperor William visited Prince Hohenlohe at Berlin the other day, and it is announced that as a result of their conference a Bill for recognising military and judicial procedure will forthwith be considered by the Federal Council, and its presentment to the Reichstag is assured. It is however doubted in some quarters whether the Bill will be one which the Liberal section in the Reichstag will accept.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Umbarkhadi, and Dongri	6	5	22
C Market, Bhuleshwar, and Khumbharwada	4	0	12
D Khetwadi and Chowpati	2a	0	4
E Mazagon, Kamathpura, and Byculla	4	2	29
F Parel	0	0	12
G Worlee	2b	2	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	5	16
Total	19	14	98
Same date last year	11	11	127
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	60
Total lague deaths to date	13,429	11,256	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	2

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The Plague Committee are of opinion that the present stage in the history of the plague in Bombay is a critical one, seeing that it was just twelve months ago when the epidemic rose by leaps and bounds in the course of a few days. It is thought that if the next fortnight or three weeks pass without any marked increase in the returns, the danger of a recrudescence on a large scale will be considerably minimised. In order that nothing may be left undone that might in any way be regarded as tending to save the city from such a calamity, letters have been sent round to all the Justices of the Peace who undertook the work of house-to-house inspection last March, asking them, in view of the great importance of keeping the plague at bay at this critical stage, to again volunteer their services. A few of the justices have continued the house-to-house inspection in the more insanitary districts from the first, and they, of course, are not being thus appealed to. But to all the other volunteer justices the request has been preferred by the Plague Committee with the sanction, and in the name of Government, and is receiving cheerful response. The Plague Committee visit the districts in the Native Town daily, and general inspections are held at frequent intervals.

The Railway quarantine is applied to second and third-class passengers exclusive of Europeans, but its imposition in the case of second-class passengers is left to the discretion of the Plague Committee. The quarantine camps provide accommodation for 1,500 people, and as a great many are let out on surveillance, and that inward traffic is greatly diminished, it is thought this space will be sufficient. The surveillance system works well, and there are extremely few cases in which persons let out of the Camp, by means of these tickets do not report themselves for examination at the dates specified on their tickets.

On Saturday last, 285 passengers were detained at the Byculla station, and 76 at the Grant Road station, and were escorted by the police to the Wari Bunder and Narelwadg Segregation camps. On Sunday, 268 passengers from the Byculla station and 77 from the Grant Road station were conveyed under police escort to the above segregation camps. There were, yesterday, 1,477 persons detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 1,077 in the Narelwadg Camp.

The question of segregating healthy persons from houses where plague cases have been discovered is under consideration, but no definite decision to take this step has been arrived at.

Sir James Campbell continues to throw himself into the work with an ardour and constancy which few younger men could equal. In addition to his heavy duties as Commissioner of Customs, Sir James does more work as Chairman of the Plague Committee than most men could get through. He is to be seen inspecting localities early and late, and in his waking moments is seldom out of harness. His own money is freely spent in relieving distress, or in rewarding assistance rendered by poor persons in saving the searches from abortive results. A short time back, Sir James received information that two cases of plague were concealed in a Mussalman purdah house. He went there, and found that one patient was dead, but the existence of a second case was stoutly denied by the inmates. As a matter of fact, the person in question—a girl of marriageable age—had been sent to the next house by her father, a mendicant, who hated the idea of his daughter being taken to the hospital. On the following day, Sir James was informed of the cause of the non-discovery of the girl in her father's house, and he paid a sudden visit to the next door neighbour. Here again she was as invisible as the apocryphal Mrs. Harris. But Sir James noticed in one of the rooms a half-closed charpoy against the wall. Going up to it he discovered that on the opposite side of the charpoy, and hidden by it, there was a hole in the wall large enough to admit a slim person. He promptly went through the aperture and discovered that the plague-ridden girl had been sent by this exit into the house of another neighbour. Many such devices as this are resorted to, and it has been the lot of some of the inspecting doctors and justices to find patients concealed in rolls of floor matting left leaning against the wall. In other cases women suffering from the disease are busy preparing atta or doing other domestic duties when the visitors arrive, so as to disarm suspicion of their being unwell. Others pretend to be at their devotions when the visits are paid. Only the other day, Sir James Campbell was informed that a patient was concealed in a potato store. On going there he found the place locked up, but upon the door being forced open, a man suffering from plague in an advanced stage, was found lying on a heap of potatoes. The store and its contents are to be destroyed.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and the deaths therefrom reported to the Government of Bombay during the week ending November 19 were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	87	45
Poona	611	436
Districts.		
Broach	1	0
Surat	237	173
Thana	12	12
Ahmednagar	37	21
Nasik	106	65
Poona	172	147
Satara	1,164	973
Sholapur	211	171
Kolaba	6	5
Ratnagiri	1	1
Belgaum	55	39
Territories.		
Baroda	6	4
Cutch	55	50
Palanpur	10	5
Akalkot	8	4
Sind District.		
Karachi	7	4
Total	2,791	2,161

Total deaths to date—

Previously reported	45,513
Week ending Nov. 19	2,161
Total mortality to date	47,674

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

These returns show that there were 115 patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals, and seven deaths were recorded in them.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,107, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,628, making a total of 4,735 persons. Departures by sea 1,442, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,460, making a total of 4,902 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday, to 6 a.m., yesterday:—Arrivals by sea 1,152, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,828, making a total of 4,980 persons. Depar-

ures by sea 662, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,905, making a total of 4,567 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic advice received by the Plague Committee from Cutch Mandvie, yesterday, s tated that on the 20th instant there were three fresh admissions in that state. Nine deaths were recorded in the hospitals and outside the town. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 65.

SURAT.

Our correspondent writes:—Mr. Moore has received Rs. 263 from the people of Thasra to aid the camp people here. A similar contribution of Rs. 121 from Sadra, Mrs. Dyson, the honorary secretary of the General Plague Relief Pund, acknowledges with thanks in the local papers. Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit has sent 600 blankets for distribution among these people to Khan Bahadur Nanabhay Cowasji, while Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Wadia sends Rs. 200 for similar purposes. The Hindu Plague Hospital has received from 50 to 60 maunds of wheat flour from Lallubhai Mulchand and Company, of Bombay. Thanks to the generous and energetic exertions of the president and members of the local Parsee Punchayat, the Parsees here have a separate block of huts. Accomodation is at present provided for 50 persons. Arrangements have been made to supply all necessary wants of the people coming here. Mr. Moore in a letter to a local newspaper specifies the various non-official Municipal Commissioners and non-official gentlemen who co-operate with the authorities in the work of plague and actively help them in various ways. The names of Municipal Commissioners and other private gentlemen of position, who were invited to co-operate with the authorities, but who have refused on one or the other ground, and others who have even not replied to his invitation, are specified by Mr. Moore in the above letter.

The following are the official mortality returns of the week which show a slight improvement over numbers in the preceding week :—

	No. of Plague attacks.	No. of Plague deaths.	Total from all causes.	Total of last year.
13th November	32	23	42	7
14th "	23	24	34	6
15th "	37	33	45	6
16th "	32	28	44	6
17th "	30	19	36	11
18th "	33	21	34	3
19th "	25	26	84	5
Total	204	174	279	49

The numbers under treatment in hospitals are as follows :—

General Plague Hospital	93
Hindu "	200
Parekh Dharamsala "	17
Borah Hospital	5
Mussalman "	19
Parsee "	2
	326

A SUGGESTION TO THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the application for appeal on behalf of Tilak has been rejected by the Judicial Committee, the last *ray* of hope must have died away in the breast of many of his misguided supporters. The last straw at which these poor deluded enthusiasts were clinging has now given way, and it is high time that the name of Tilak, of which we have been hearing *ad nauseam* of late, should no longer be obtruded upon public notice. In a few weeks the Hon'ble Mr. Khare will return to India, and with that event all the disreditable attempts to identify the cause of an offender with that of a whole country are expected to cease. A very good use has been made of the public money in filling the pockets of a really honest and meritorious class of men—the lawyers—in these times of Plague and Famine. The law of sedition, as interpreted by Sir Comer Petheram and Mr. Justice Strachey, has received this negative confirmation at least, as the Privy Council saw no reason to interfere with this interpretation. The puerile attempts of the Native Press to twist and torture the word "disaffection" so as to suit their own mischievous inclinations have received this rude shock from the highest Tribunal, and it is hoped that no such absurd interpretations will now be repeated. Photographs of Tilak, like those of Phadke, are sold in the Bazaar shops, but that should not mislead men into regarding him as a martyr. He and his crew should rather be held as the enemies of their country for they have embittered racial feelings between the rulers and the ruled, who were running on smoothly till the early eighties. In order to exonerate ourselves from the charge that we have the least sympathy with mischievous sedition-mongers we must publicly mark the disesteem in which such a man ought to be held. Mr. Tilak is a graduate of the Bombay University and also a Fellow of the local Senate. Happily I was not one of those with whose franchise Tilak was admitted into the Senate, but it is now meet that those unfortunate electors who sent him there should publicly disown him and get his election cancelled. If this be not feasible, the Government at least have the right to remove the name of any person from the list of Fellows. Besides, when the Chancellor confers the degrees at the annual convocations he charges the graduates ever in their life and conversation to prove themselves worthy of the honour conferred upon them. Has Tilak proved this? I wish the question could be answered affirmatively. The University ought, by depriving such men of their degrees, to show to the world that intelligent and honest men at least have very little sympathy with a man who posess himself before the whole world as the paragon of injured innocence and the afflicted.

VIRTUE.

MILITARY NEWS.

A COMPANY of native infantry has been withdrawn temporarily from Indore to Mhow.

THE undermentioned officers will accompany the Commander-in-Chief:—Lieutenant Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., Military Secretary, Captains N. C. Taylor and Boulnois, Aides-de-Camp, and from Benares Surgeon-Major F. H. Treherne.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the adoption of a more powerful whistle for the native army in the Bengal Command as the present pattern whistle had been condemned as not being strong enough to control musketry fire.

THE Commander-in-Chief in a General Order warns all honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers of departments, proceeding to England on furlough, that the accommodation for unentitled passengers on the Government transports now running being very limited, they cannot reckon on such passages being available for their families on the return voyage.

THE following are the Chaplains with the Tirah Expeditionary Force:—Church of England.—The Rev. Saunders Dyer M.A., F.S.A., Principal Chaplain, Headquarters Staff (Sir W. Lockhart's); the Rev. R. M. Kirwan, M. A., 1st Division (General W. P. Symons'); the Rev. H. W. Nelson, B.A., Second Division (General Yeatman-Biggs). Church of Scotland.—The Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., (with the K. O. Scottish Borderers); the Rev. G. Gilian, B. D. (with the Gordon Highlanders.) Roman Catholic.—The Rev. J. N. Winkley, 1st Division; the Rev. A. Vandi Deyssel 2nd Division, Wesleyan.—The Rev. J. J. Findlater.

THE following appointments are made:—Captain H. L. Roberts, 1st Bengal Lancers, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Punjab Command, vice Captain Dillon on field service. Captain T. A. Fischer, 19th Madras Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Madras Command, vice Captain Read, on leave. Captain S. Bremner, 29th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Major Triscott on field service. 7th Bengal Cavalry.—2nd-Lieutenant G. P. O. Carnegy, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 4th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant J. E. Simpson, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer. 1st Madras Pioners.—2nd-Lieutenant J. A. Bald, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant P. H. M. Taylor, Unattached List, to be officiating Squadron officer. 5th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. M. Kettlewell, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Captain F. W. J. Caulfeild, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, is attached for duty. 9th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant H. J. Cotton, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant H. G. W. Chandler to be Wing Officer. Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.—Major General George Marshall is permitted to retire. Military Works Department.—Colonel Jackson, General List, Cavalry, is posted to the Bengal Command; and Major J. A. Tanner, Royal Engineers, to the Punjab Command.

THE Dominion Government has practically concluded arrangements with the Beaver line by which that company will carry the British and Canadian mails for the coming year running between Liverpool and St. John's. New Brunswick, in the winter, while the summer port will be Montreal.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SOME six-inch shells made in Cossipore Factory which were sent home, have been very favourably reported upon.

THE total number of Lee-Metford Rifles in the possession of all the tribesmen across the frontier is believed to be between forty and fifty. Their price is likely to rise now, as in the attack on our convoy in the Arhanga Pass some time ago twelve boxes of ammunition, or 13,200 rounds, fell into the hands of the Afridis. Hitherto these rifles had not been in much request, as the cartridges for them could not be obtained.

THE number of British soldiers invalided from wounds or sickness during field service is so large that special arrangements will be made for sending home during the trooping season which has now begun. As an instance of the heavy losses in British officers which native infantry regiments suffer on service the case of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas may be quoted. Three officers out of nine have been killed since October 17th; namely, Major Judge, Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Wylie.

DURING the past few days residents in the western Himalaya stations have been enjoying a wonderful climate, the day and night temperatures being abnormally high for the time of year and the bitter cold winds from the snows having ceased. Thus on Tuesday, the maximum temperature at Murree was 14° and at Simla 8° higher than the normal, while the night figures were 18° and 11° respectively. Murree was 20° more than Rawalpindi and Simla 4·5° than Umballa. On Wednesday at 8 a.m., the temperature at Simla was 60°; while at Umballa and Lahore it was only 56°.

THE crop and weather reports for the week show that prospects are generally favourable. In Madras the total on relief works was 1,143. All gratuitous relief has been closed in Bombay. The crops are withering for want of rain in a few talukas, otherwise the conditions are favourable. There were 10,309 on relief in Bengal, and prospects were generally favourable, except in Chittagong, where the crops have been severely injured by the cyclone. There was no famine relief in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, and prospects here also were favourable. The same may be said of the Punjab. In the Central Provinces prospects were favourable, and there was a fall of 90,000 in the numbers on relief. In all other provinces the prospects were generally favourable.

THE fresh trial of the charge of dacoity brought against the Cawnpore Eurasian known as "Tommy Sahib" was concluded at the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions, on Friday. At the first trial the jury disagreed, and Mr. Justice Knox, as permitted by the Code, ordered a new trial. In the second trial the jury were unanimous for acquittal, and the accused was at once discharged. Before the conclusion of the trial Mr. Alston, counsel for the accused, made a complaint to the Judge, to the effect that certain witnesses who had been detained a considerable time at the Court had been punished by their employers on their return.

THE Viceroy will leave Simla at 10 a. m. on the 25th instant, arriving in Aligarh at 11 a. m. on the 26th, where he will halt for three and a-half hours and pay a visit to the Anglo-Oriental College. He will reach Allahabad at 9 a. m. on the 27th, leaving at 9-35 p. m. on the 29th (departure private). Jamalpur will be reached at 11-50 a. m. on the 30th, and the East Indian Railway Locomotive Workshops will be visited. The journey will be resumed at 2 p. m., and after crossing the Ganges at Mukarajpur Ghat a special train will carry the party to Darjeeling: the time of the public arrival there being 4-45 p. m. on December 1st. The Viceroy will leave Darjeeling at 9-55 a. m. on December 10th (departure private), reaching Calcutta at 1 p. m. (local time) on Saturday, 11th. The arrival will be public.

THE expedition into the Southern Utman Khel country from Jelala starts at once. The force, consisting of the Buffs, No. 8 Mountain Battery, one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers, and two regiments of native infantry, under the command of Brigadier-General Reid, will take the route leading direct into the Totai Valley. The Corps of Guides will move to the Malakhand while this Force is absent. So far as can be seen no opposition will be encountered. One object of the expedition will be to explore all the passes leading into Totai, more especially the Agrah on the north towards the Swat River.

No more cases of rinderpest are reported at Karachi among the Municipal bullocks or from outlying villages during the past week. The disease appears to have died out.

DURING their stay in Colombo Sir Francis and Miss Maclean are the guests of the Governor and Lady Ridgeway at Queen's House. They return to Calcutta in the Massilia.

THE War Office has approved the suggestion that the uniform of the Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India should not be changed during the present Viceroyalty.

THE total cost of stores obtained from England during the past year by the Public Works Department in Bengal was Rs. 1,44,100, as against Rs. 1,53,046 in 1895-96. Stores manufactured in India cost Rs. 1,07,537, compared with Rs. 50,000 in the previous year.

THE Government of India have directed the Commissary General in Chief to issue instructions to all concerned, that in the event of any outbreak of rinderpest among Commissariat cattle and single train bullocks, information of the same may be sent to Dr. Lingard at Mukhtesar, as he is now engaged in investigating rinderpest in cattle with a view to discovering a remedy for or prevention against the disease.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* announces that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the following concessions to officers employed on plague or famine duty:—To officers who have been so employed for a period of not less than five months either (*a*) one month's extra privilege leave or (*b*) full pay instead of half-pay for the first two months of furlough or other leave for which half-pay is ordinarily admissible. To officers so employed for a period of not less than ten months, either (*a*) two months' extra privilege leave, or (*b*) full pay instead of half-pay for the first four months of furlough or other leave as above. These concessions are subject to certain limitations. For instance, they are not admissible in the case of officers whose connection with plague or famine has been unusually arduous or who have been specially remunerated by salary or allowances. Again concessions will cease to be admissible two years after the date of this notification. Officers may choose between the two above alternatives.

ON Wednesday, morning, between 9-55 and 10 o'clock Colombo was visited by an earthquake shock, and the most distinct that has been experienced in the city in the present decade, though fortunately no damage was done. The vibration approached Ceylon from the south-south-west, and struck the island as far south as Panadura.

IT is said that the cost of restoring the Muller bridge on the Southern Mahratta Railway will be Rs. 15,000, while to build a new one will cost Rs. 50,000. The proposal to build a new bridge is in abeyance, pending the examination of the foundations of the bridge, which will take place after the monsoon. The damage done to the rolling-stock in the late accident is estimated at Rs. 35,000.

TRAVANCORE, writes a contemporary, appears to be a joyous place for a prisoner after he has passed through a period of purgatory in the hands of an ill-paid constabulary and reached the happy heaven of a district jail. Here the extra-mural system of work is followed, and on one occasion the inmates of the jail complained that they had to work "as hard as P. W. D. coolies," and on another the District Magistrate, making a sudden inspection of the works, found nearly every one asleep. No wonder we find the acting Resident observing there is much to be done to bring the Travancore Jail system into line with modern ideas on the use of jails.

DR. SHEPHERD, an eccentric Russian subject, was arrested at Darjeeling while attending the ceremony of opening the electric lighting Scheme. The prisoner was masquerading at Darjeeling as a Russian General, deluding people by these false pretences and obtaining credit thereby. He went to Kalimpong recently with four or five armed Punjabis, and hoisted the Russian flag to indicate that he had taken possession of Sikkim in the name of the Czar of Russia. Dr. Shepherd caused a stir in Calcutta some time ago.

ON Wednesday last a daring forgery was committed at the National Bank, Colombo. The sum of Rs. 4,850 was paid over the counter to a native by the Shroff and shortly after it was discovered that the name of the drawer (Mr. W. D. Gibbon, of Kandy) was a forgery. Mr. Marshall, the Manager of the Bank, immediately communicated with Inspector Slater, of the Fort Division, and the appearance of this officer at the Bank created of little interest and excitement, the information on the loss sustained by the Bank leaking out as a result of his visit. The Police have made three arrests. One of the men arrested had Rs. 850 in cash on his person, but the head of the gang—said to be one of the clerks employed in the Bank—is still at large. The affair appears to have been most carefully planned.

THE members of the London Indian Society, composed of natives of the great Dependency resident in the Metropolis, foregathered at the Holborn Restaurant on Nov. 1, on the occasion of their annual dinner. The chair was taken by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who in proposing "The Empress and the Royal Family" remarked that whether India's condition was that of joy or sorrow Her Majesty always had a share in it, having always been deeply sympathetic with her Indian subjects. What Indians wanted was british rule on British principles, and this demand was not a new one. The Queen in her gracious proclamation had given them that great gift, upon which they would always take their stand to demand their rights as British citizens.—Dr. A. F. Murison, in proposing "India and the Indian National Congress," said that as to the frontier war the bill would have to be paid by India—(Shame)—and in return they would only get a negative quantity—not only nothing, but less than nothing. They were told it was to protect India, but if an army was grouped at the three military passes it would be absolutely impossible for any invader in human form to debouch upon the plains of India.—Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt having responded for "India," Sir William Wedderburn, M. P., in speaking for "The Indian National Congress," said it was the healthy and natural off-spring of the best part of the British policy in India, the poliey of trust in the people.—Mr. Gordon Hewart proposed "The London Indian Society," Mr. S. Zeauddin A. Balkhi (vice-president) responding.

REUTER'S representative, in making further inquiries regarding the reported Abyssinian defeat in Somaliland and the death of Ras Makonnen, has ascertained that, as far back as July last, a rumour reached Vienna that from two to five thousand Abyssinians had been slain in battle with Somalis and that the Abyssinians were keeping the matter quiet. In a further conversation the representative had with Mr. Bennett Stanford, who first brought the report from Somaliland, that gentleman said:—"I not only heard the report of the Abyssinian defeat from Noor Bori, but also from Count Wickenburg, who had been accompanying the Rodd Mission, and whom I met in Somaliland. Further, when I returned to Aden the political officer there told me he had received my despatches announcing the fact, and added that he had received confirmation from Harrar of the news of Abyssinian defeat. Whether Ras Makonnen was mentioned I do not know. In his statement to me, however, Noor Bori distinctly said that Ras Makonnen had been killed; and an Abyssian prisoner, whom the Somali Chief had retained as a servant, also declared that the Ras had met his death. Whether the news was true or not, I had, of course, no means of ascertaining; but, as I have alteady said, the prevalent excitement among the Somalis, and their possession of so many Italian rifles, left no doubt in my mind that there must have been a good deal of truth in Noor Bori's statement." A telegram received in London from Paris says:—"It is declared in well-informed circles here that, according to the latest news from Abyssinia, Ras Makonnen is alive and perfectly well, and that the statement made to Mr. Stanford, that the Ras was dead, is incorrect."

DONNA ELVIRA is going to law with her father, Don Carlos, for the quarter of her mother's dowry, or £20,000, and arrears of interest amounting to £15,000. The wife of Don Carlos was Marguerite of Parma, niece of the Comtesse Chambord. She left one-fourth of her dowry to each of three daughthers—namely, the Archduchess Alice, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Elvira—and the remaining fourth equally between Don Jamie and Princess Bianca, who were handsomely provided for by the Duke of Modena. Don Carlos has offered to give Princess Elvira her share if she abandons the painter Folchi, with whom she ran away to America, and enters a convent; but she refuses to do this. If she became a nun, she says, she would not need the money, and would be obliged to lead a cramped unnatural life.

THE late Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave (writes a correspondent of the *World*) was of Jewish descent, but his father, on being converted to Christianity, changed the family name of Coben to Palgrave. The romantic career of William Gifford Palgrave, the elder brother of the late Professor of Poetry, must be still remembered by many living people. First a dashing officer, then an inmate of a Romanist monastery in India, then disguised as an Arab he travelled into remote parts of Arabia, and finally abandoned Romanism and was appointed to the Consulate at Trebizond. At that time he seemed likely to become a Mohammedan from the enthusiastic manner in which he wrote and spoke of the revival of Mohammedanism, the missionary propaganda it was endeavouring to carry on in Southern Russia, and so forth. It was generally believed to be in consequence of his representations that the Porte adopted the fatal policy of planting Circassian colonies in Bulgaria. Then came the war of 1876, and when it was over Gifford Palgrave was removed to Bulgaria, as on account of his pro-Mohammedan sympathies he appeared to be a suitable agent to assist in repatriating the fugitive Turkish families in the parts of Bulgaria where they had resided before the war. With the guileless enthusiasm of his nature, Palgrave quickly became a pro-Bulgarian and anti-Turk, and, as that was not wanted in its agent by the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield, he was almost immediately given a fresh appointment in South America. He there soon succumbed to the climate.

Now that foxhunting has commenced, says the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper, something like a *modus vivendi* seems to have been arrived at between hunting men and occupiers of land. The former quite understand that they can only follow the bounds by the goodwill of the latter, who in many, perhaps in most, cases are in thorough sympathy with sport, in which, if times were better, they would join as heartily as they did years ago. The fact that there are a number of staghounds and harriers besides foxhound packs proves that the relations between hunting men and farmers have never been more friendly. The total number of packs in the kingdom has now reached 423, as against 403 last year, and 388 in 1895. There has been an increase of one pack of staghounds, nine of foxhounds, eight of harriers, and two of beagles since last season. Nothing has been heard lately concerning the abolition of the Royal pack, and it is intimated that Lord Coventry has made no change in his staff that forest hunting has been proceeding satisfactorily, and that the men have never been better mounted. This pack will not, however, meet till further notice owing to the death of the Duchess of Teck.

THE Queen has approved of a medal being granted to the forces which took part in the expeditions to Egbon, Bida, and Ilorin, or formed the garrisons of Fort Goldie and Lokoja, between Jan. 6 and Feb. 25 last. The medal will be of the same design as that issued for operations on the West Coast of Africa with a clasp inscribed, "Niger, 1897." The clasp only will be granted to those who already possess the medal.

GYMKHANA RACES AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 18.

ONE of the finest gymkhanas ever held in Hyderabad was witnessed, this afternoon, on the Futteh Maidan, where the beauty and fashion of Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, Bolarum, and Chudderghaut was present in handsome array. Some of the events would have done credit to a more ambitious meeting, as some of the horses who stripped were old stagers on the turf. The card appended explains itself. Never before has Hyderabad come forward so boldly to the front in regard to a gymkhana. The stakes, of course, were small in each case, but where money was wanting, racing material was abundant. The afternoon was a very pleasant one, and quitte compensated for the loss of the annual Hyderabad fixture which the threatening plague has stolen. It ought to be mentioned that the stewards' list was filled by some of our best local sportsmen. The card:—

"The Troopers Scurry."—Rs. 10. For troop horses ridden by their Sowars in drill order. Entries limited to one horse per squadron. Distance 3 furlongs.

3rd Squadron A C G C A H Red Jacket Ahmed bin Furuze,
1st Squadron 3rd L C A H Klondyke Ameer Khan.
The Artillery's B W M Maori Hav Syed Nizam, 1min 45secs
The 1st Impl Lancers 1st Squadron b a h Subadar Duffadar Goolam Hussain.
The 1st Impl Lancers 2nd Squadron c a h Naik Duffadar Amir Khan.
The 1st Impl 3rd Squadron b a h Feruze Duffadar Mybcob Khan.

"The Eastern Cup."—Rs. 25. For all Arabs and C. B's who have never won a race of Rs. 15 at any recognized Gymkhana. Weights—Arabs—10—7—Country Breds—9—7—Ponies allowed 7lbs—Distance 1-2 mile.

Nwab Dilawar Nawaz Jung's b a h Dilawar, 10st 7lbs, Sayaloo 1
Mr Mir Abdool Ally Khan's c a p Aneezah, 10st, Mr Cornish 2
Mr Mohd Ally Mirza's b a h Muzaffar, 1st 7lbs, Owner 3
Mr Hamid Ali Beg's b a h Warrior, 10st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr Ahmed Ali Beg's c a h Redwing late (Duke), 10st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr Kelly's c a h Serrille, 10st 7lbs, Mr Shah Mirza Beg 0
Mr A M Green's g a h Vinegar Hill, 10st 7lbs, Mr A Fallon 0
Mr Killadar's c a p Ruby, 10st, Owner 0
Dr. Ahmed Mirza's r c h g Moslim, 9st 12lbs, Owner 0

"The Staff Uns Scramble."—Rs. 20. For all ponies 13-3 and under that have never started in a race of Rs. 5, 13·3 to carry 11·7—Arabs allowed 1st. 10lbs, Country Breds—2st. Ponies with owners up allowed 7lbs.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Nawab Dilawar Nawaz Jung's g a h Bahadur, 7st 9lbs, Abdool Azeez 1
Vet Capt G H Farrell's g neb m Miss Laceby, 8st 6lbs, Mr A Fallon 2
Mr Ahmed Ally Beg's g a p Euclid, 9st, Owner 3
Mr Carberry's br a us g Viking, 10st 6lbs, Mr Cornish 0
Mr Killadar's b a p Mabet, 9st 4lbs, Owner 0
Mr Shah Mirza Beg's b a p Hashmat, 1st 4lbs, Owner 0
Capt Osman Yar Jung c a p Halub, 9st 4lbs Owner 0
Mr Hamid Ally Beg's b a p Firefly, 9st 4lbs, Owner 0

"The Moui Ali Plate."—Rs. 60. Presented by H. E. the Prime Minister, Sir Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur, K.C.I.E.—For all horses. Weight—Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Hugh Gough's b a us g Curiosity, 9st, Abdool Azeez 1
Major George's b m Norma, 11st 4lbs, Mr Cornish 2
Capt Plunkett's c w g Quiver, 9st 7lbs, Mr A Fallon 3
Mr Percy's br w g Atbanic, 11st 7lbs, Owner 0
Capt Osman Yar Jung's b w g Lalchhouse, 10st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr Killadar's br w g Kurrun Rate, 9st, Owner 0
Capt Abdoolla Beg's b w g Duke, 9st, Mr Shah Mirza Beg.. 0
Capt Junkett's b w m Maori, 9st, Mr Ahmed Ali KhanBeg 0
Rajah Lochun Chund Bdr's b w g Nix, 9st 4lbs, Abdool Razzack 0
Dr Ahmad Mirza's br a h Brunswicker, 7lbs 0

"The Collar takes"—Rs. 20. For all horses who have never started in a race, of Rs. 5 and have been frequently driven in harness.—Catch weights—Waiers over 11st.—Arabs—over 9—7—Country Breds—over 8st. 7lbs. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Ally Beg's ch a p Barezac, 9st 7lbs, Owner..... 1
Mr Killadar's ch g Nix, 9st 7lbs, Mr Cornish 2
Capt Mirza Hadi's b aus m Queen of Hearts, 11st, Mr Gardiner 3
Capt Hussain Ally Khan's b w m Eliza, 11st, Mr Cassim Ally 0
Dr M G Naidu's b aus m Lady Rose, 11st, Mr Cornish 0
Mr Hamid Ally Beg's blk aus g Mountain, 11st, Owner 0
Mr Cornish's ch a p Corea, 9st 7lbs, Mr A Fallon 0
Mr Edward's blk ch m Corner Stone, 8st 7lbs, Mr Fallon 0
Mr Follett's br h Bobby Joe, 8st 7lbs, Owner 0

"The Gymkhana Purse."—Rs. 40. Presented by Major the Nawab Afsur Dowla Bahadur, C. I. E., A.-D.-C. For Arab and Country Bred ponies, 14 hands and under who have never won Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 11st.—Weight for inches—Winners of a race of Rs. 15 or over, once, 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs., extra—Country breds allowed 7lbs, and ponies who have never started in a race of any description allowed 5lbs.—Distance ½ mile.

Nawab Dilawar Nawaz Jung's g a p Bahadur, 7st 9lbs, Sayaloo 1
Mr Mir Abdool Ali Khan's c a p Aneezah, 11st, Mr Cornish, 2
Capt Osman Yar Jung's g a p Nasur, 10st 5lbs, Owner 3
Mr Shah Mirza Beg's c a p Sultan, 10st 9lbs, Owner 0
Mr Farrell's c ch m Undine, 10st 4lbs 0
Mr Holford's g a p Hosur, 10st 2lbs, Mr Woodmass 0
Mr Killadar's g a p Rosa, 10st 4lbs, Owner 0
Nawab Syed Jung's g a p N B, 9lbs, Abdool Razzack 0

"The Peshkar's Cup."—Value Rs. 60. Presented by Raja Rajayen Maharaj Kishen Persha Bahadur, Military Minister. For all ponies—Weight—Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rajah Lochun chund Bdr b w g Nix, 9st 10lbs, Mr Cornish 1
Major Gough's c a p Mars, 8st, Sayaloo 2
Mr Ahmed Ally Beg's g aus m Dilnar, 7st 12lbs, Owner 0
Mr Binny's b a p Lo Ben, 7st 7lbs 0

CRICKET TOURNAMENT AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 20.

THE Cup presented by Sir Asman Jah has this year been won by the Staff Corps, contrary to all expectations. The tournament has been kept alive at long intervals for the past two months, and yesterday and to-day the finals were played between the 19th Hussars and the Staff Corps, who were "At Home" to a fashionable gathering at the Secunderabad Pavilion, yesterday afternoon, when the massed Bands of the Madras Infantry Regiments played a select programme. The display at cricket on both sides was hardly calculated to excite much admiration. The Staff Corps went in on the first day and compiled 75. The Hussars followed and scored 115. The Staff Corps went in again when they put up 90. The next day the Hussars had 50 to win. When play commenced fortune told terribly against them, for in less than an hour the whole eleven went down like ninepins for 31. The Staff Corps accordingly won the tournament and the cup by 19 runs. The game was intensely interesting on the first day, and was watched by a large crowd in the pavilion. The following are the scores:—

19TH (K. W. O.) HUSSARS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Binny, c Hay, b Nicholson	11	b Hay	9
Sergt Green, b-b-w Waring	40	run out	8
Pte Stringer, c Waring, b Jugganaickloo	9	c Lazar, b Nicholson	0
Pte Whyte, b Nicholson	27	c Nicholson, b Hay	0
Pte Symes, c Aspinall, b Jugganaickloo	3	not out	18
Corpl Pearman, c Hay, b Jugganaickloo	4	c Nicholson, b Hay	5
Pte McNally, c Lazar, b Hay	3	c Ivens, b Nicholson	0
Sergt Holt, c Ivens, b Nicholson	6	b Hay	0
Pte Hartley, c Aspinall, b Hay	0	b Hay	0
Corpl Bird, b Hay	3	b-b-w b Hay	0
Pte Cato, not out	0	run out	0
Extras	9	Extras	3
Total	115	Total	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	R.	W.	M.	B.	2nd Innings.	R.	W.	M.	B.
W C Nicholson	38	3	2	1		21	2	2	0
Capt Hay	33	3	1	8		7	6	5	4
E H Waring	20	1	2	0		...	...	...	...
Jugganaickloo	16	1	1	0		...	...	...	...

STAFF CORPS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Col Aspinall, b Green	11	b Green	6
Capt Anderson, hit wicket, b Cato	1	hit wicket, b Cato	5
W C Nicholson, b Cato	8	b Binny	13
Capt Hay, b-b-w, b Cato	5	c Bartley, b Cato	1
Capt Ivens, c Binny, b Cato	2	c Bartley, b Green	8
G H Waring, c Pearman, b Green	8	b Symes	10
A W F Knox, c Binny, b Cato	1	c Bartley, b Cato	6
Dr Dalid, b Green	11	b Cato	0
Neo Lazar, b Cato	1	b Green	6
Pte Antnoo, not out	1	run out	11
Jugganaickloo, b Cato	9	not out	6
Extras	0	Extras	19
Total	75	Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	R.	W.	M.	B.	2nd Innings.	R.	W.	M.	B.
Cato	23	7	6	2		24	4	3	2
Sergt Green	39	3	6	2		29	5	6	2
Binny	...	...	...	...		15	12	0	1
Symes	...	...	...	...		1	1	1	1
Pearman	...	...	...	...		3	0	0	0

THE Russian papers state that during his recent visit to Paris for the purpose of studying the Napoleonic epoch, the painter Verestchagin made an interesting discovery fully confirming his accuracy as to the costume in which he had depicted Napoleon during the campaign of 1812. Verestchagin, it may be mentioned, had been somewhat criticised for representing the great conqueror in a guise more nearly resembling an Arctic explorer than the correct uniform with which every one is familiar; and he has now the laugh of his critics. While searching the libraries and museums of Paris he discovered in the Army Museum a small water-colour by General Lejeune, aide-de-camp of Marshal Berthier, representing Napoleon at the Battle of Eylan. In this contemporary sketch Napoleon is painted wearing a heavy pelisse trimmed with sable, and a fur bonnet with flaps covering the ears and a lappet to cross the mouth. If Napoleon dressed thus in Prussia in 1807, how much more probable is it that he wore furs in Russia in 1812?

GOLF AND ITS PRIZES.

GOLF has no special relation to the plastic arts, but this is a world in which one good thing may occasionally help another. It seems impossible to stem the flood of "valuable prizes," but would it be absurd—I suppose so, but the suggestion will do no harm—to attempt to turn it into a fresh channel? There are honourable exceptions, but it may be admitted that the majority of golf prizes are useless, ugly, commonplace, trivial in design, and coarse in execution. A nugget of silver—if silver grows in nuggets—would be far more beautiful than nine out of ten of the handsome prizes kindly presented by genial golfer and illustrious citizens. The so-called gold and silver smiths are hardly smiths at all. I suppose they get most of their goods from manufactories like any other tradesman, and as the quality of these goods is regulated by the average of popular demand, it is difficult for the individual customer to exercise his choice within any but the narrowest limits. They supply their silver cups, generally shaped like a monstrous eggcup, and occasionally with some meaningless ornament of a hackneyed kind. The proportion of workmanship to material is as the pennyworth of bread to the intolerable deal of sack. Here, then, is a mission for the golfer. If he will have his prizes let him reverse the proportions; let him insist on more workmanship and less material.

Of course this is neither more nor less than to commence the reformation of the world, as it may be objected that it is not strictly relevant to the business he has on hand to forward to the empire of the mind. But power brings responsibility—it cannot be evaded,—and as he had contracted the vulgar and unnecessary habits of providing and competing for silver plate, it concerns him to see that public taste is not further debased and the world filled with ugly and common things, to recognise that he has no right except by the accidents of legality, to meddle ignorantly and carelessly in matters of art. So it may be that from evil good may come, and though it might be that "one good custom should corrupt the world," it may happen, too, that a bad custom may help to set it right.

All this is very much in the clouds, of course. Usually the donor and the winner are charmed with the goblet, and only the runner-up is doubtful about its merits as an ornament. How to set about a practical reform I have hardly a notion. To promote dissatisfaction is, perhaps, the first step. It is distasteful to an amiable person to be pointedly offensive, but in the exercise of a sacred duty most of us can manage to make ourselves disagreeable. Let us then, so far as our judgments and information may take us, profess a frank contempt for the handiwork of the "silversmith," and thus commence the agitation of the surface. In the absence of a local Benvenuto Cellini, and in view of Mr. Gilbert's important pre-occupations, it is difficult to know where to turn. I don't know whether our School of Art encourages design for jewellery and plate, but, unless we are in a hopeless bog, there must be a future for this kind of thing. To look at any collection of old things is to realise our degradation, and it is almost impossible to meet with any old silver work that is not, in comparison with our modern things, beautiful. As there is now an effective revolt against ugly furniture, ugly decorations, and even feeble and fitful though it may be, against ugly houses, it can hardly be that ugly silverwork will be endured for ever. And what a capital thing it would be if the golfer would take a little trouble and make his opportunity. To the remainder of the world he has long been a bore, and this might help for his apology.

REMARKABLE EXPLANATION OF A FRENCH RIOT.

THE METHODS OF THE PARIS POLICE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes M. Goron continues to throw extraordinary light on the political side of the Prefecture of Police, of which he was a high official. Who could ever have thought in London that the Van Zandt affair at the Opera Comique had a political side? Mlle. Van Zandt appeared

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THERE are *too* many commanding officers and others who are incapable of distinguishing between "attack drill" and "normal attack formations." Some of these, in their extreme anxiety to appear up to date, are accustomed to cry down all attempts at attack drill, upon the alleged ground that such practices are contrary to the teachings of the Drill Book, and tend to check the "initiative" of subordinate leaders. And yet these are the very persons who, when opportunities actually arise, are generally found to lack even the faintest claim to possessing any initiative whatever! But it is undoubtedly the case that sound, systematic, and pretty constant attack drill requires to be thoroughly performed before any force can be made fit to take its part in tactical manœuvres, either in peace or war. Moreover, it is just those officers who actually have that initiative that we so often hear talked about—and have it in the proper sense of the word—who will always derive the greatest benefit from attack drill. The reason is obvious. Having decided what to do, experience suggests instantly a ready method of doing it, and the chosen manœuvre, or what not, becomes obviously easier if it is familiar to the troops which are called upon to execute it. A man who possesses true initiative and a properly balanced mind will never neglect to utilise the outcome of others' brains, provided that no original idea of his own seems better calculated to meet the existing situation. Initiative is one thing, the *Broad Arrow* remarks, the application of initiative is another.

A most interesting account of the battle of Navarino is furnished by Jonathan Henderson, an old man who was wounded on board the Genoa on that occasion. When one remembers that it is seventy years ago since the battle was fought it is astonishing that the old man should remember some of the details he relates. Of course he makes one or two little mistakes, as in his account of the commencement of the battle, but his relation of his own experiences is, no doubt, correct. He says that he received four wounds, two on the right fore arm, one on the right knee, and the fourth on the right side, the piece of the projectile which did the last named damage being extracted by the doctor for him, and still in his possession. He also remembers during the battle a party of marines coming round the cockpit, collecting the fragments of wounded men and putting them in old bread bags to throw overboard. While they were engaged in this duty they discovered the body of a boy who during the action had been brought below for treatment and laid aside as dead. He was observed to raise his arm towards his face, which had been so terribly shattered as to disfigure him beyond recognition; but his wounds being dressed, he was eventually brought to England, and was visited among the others of the wounded at Stonehouse Hospital by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.

An interesting paper on the health of the Japanese soldier was read before a recent meeting of the Sanitary Society of Japan by Surgeon-Colonel Koike. A considerable portion of the paper was occupied with a discussion of the most suitable diet, and especially of the much-vexed question in Japan of rice or bread as the best food for the soldier. In the last war wherever the Japanese army moved rice was grown, and could be purchased in such quantities as to meet every deficiency in the supply from home. A fraction less than a quart of rice, with vegetables, meat and fish, as condiments, is the daily ration of the Japanese soldier. The outfit in time of war of the Japanese is the lightest in the world, being 25½ kilos., and, according to Dr. Koike, the military authorities regard it as necessary to reduce it to about 19½ kilos, which they think is the proper limit for infantry. So far, however, they have got it down to 21 kilos, but cannot find means of reducing it lower at present. As to the construction of barracks, Dr. Koike stated that the old French method, in which the chief feature is the grouping of buildings in the form of a square, with a courtyard in the centre, has been abandoned in Japan, and a more healthy form of construction has been adopted on the advice of a committee appointed to consider the subject.

M. Normand, the famous builder of swift torpedo-boats, has just published a somewhat paradoxical volume upon the speed of warships. We say paradoxical, because M. Normand, who has done perhaps as much as any man to increase the speed of vessels, now contends that after all—save for certain classes—excessive speed is no advantage, and that what is put into speed might be much better bestowed. He is speaking, it is true, of the conditions of the French Navy, and recognises that with us the problem is altogether different. In fact he insists that it is a cardinal error for France to copy our Fleet in little. Here we think he is right. So long, he says, as the submarine boat remains a rudimentary weapon, speed is of no great value to battleships. He conceives their object—of course in the case of France—to be to secure temporary local superiority for particular operations, such as forcing blockade, protection of convoy, &c. He considers it a delusion to fit battleships with speed to enable them to avoid action, for, if they approach one another, action will be inevitable, and if one squadron should attempt to fly, its lame ducks would almost certainly be lost. In the same way, he says, what is the use of high speed in commerce-destroying cruisers which are to capture fourteen-knot merchantmen? In short, the only classes of vessels for which he admits the necessity of high speed are scouts, sea-going torpedo-boats, and the cruisers which accompany them. The practical outcome of the argument is that, by being content with fourteen-knot battleships and fifteen or sixteen-knot cruisers, the former might be increased in number in the proportion of something like two to three, while the latter might probably be doubled and their range extended.

The French naval estimates of 1898—which amount in all to 284,795,500f., as compared with 253,107,278f. in the present year—give full particulars of the ships recently put in hand and proposed. The gross sum devoted to ship-building purposes is 115,024,600f., being an increase of 21,044,226f. Credits are made for the battleship Iena (Brest), the station cruiser Jurien de la Graviera (Lorient), the third class cruiser D'Estrees (Rochefort), and the Infernet, in a private yard; the destroyers Hallebarde and Fauconneau, also being built by contract; torpedo-boats Nos. 223 and 224 (Cherbourg), Nos. 225 and 226 (Toulon), and Nos. 212 and 213 (private yard). To these must be added the destroyer Espingole, nine torpedo-boats (Nos. 214 to 222), and a steam sloop, Fourmi. Provision was also made for laying down this year the armoured cruisers Dupetit-Thouars at Toulon, and Amiral de Gueydon at Lorient; and according to the shipbuilding programme of April 1, the battleship A 8 at Lorient; the armoured cruisers D 4 and D 5 in private yards; the protected cruisers K 3 and K 4 at Rochefort; the destroyers M 4 to M 7 (300 tons), and several 85-ton torpedo-boats. The programme of 1898 includes two battleships, A 9 and A 10 (Brest and Lorient); an armoured cruiser of 9,000 tons, C 4 (Cherbourg); and five torpedo-boats (150 tons) and six others of 84 tons, in private yards. Further votes are for supplying the Hoche with Bellevillé and the Requin with Niclausse boilers, altering the armament of the latter, and changing some of the guns in the Amiral Baudin, Terrible, and Amiral Courbet.

A statue of Marshal Canrobert has recently been unveiled at St. Cere, his native place. The monument is due to the initiative of the municipal body, and subscriptions have been received, not only from France, but from England, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. The old soldier is represented in his uniform as a Marshal of France, and on each side of the pedestal an infantry soldier and a Zouave, wreathed with laurel symbolise the triumphant return of the Army from Italy. In view of the present relations of France and Russia nothing representative of Canrobert's service in the Crimea has been added to the statue. At the ceremony of unveiling General Billot, Minister of War, with other officers, represented the Government, and General de Sesmaisons, chief of the 17th Corps, represented the President. British, Turkish, and Italian officers were present, as well as General Obroutcheff, Chief of the Russian General Staff, and General Freedericksz, Russian Military Attache in Paris. General Billot delivered a stirring address, in which he traced the service of Canrobert from 1830 to his death. Referring to Sebastopol he recalled the words of General Saussier: "So chivalrous was the feeling, so patriotic the energy, and so unflinching the courage in that tremendous siege, that it might truly be said that all were victors and none were conquered." After the ceremony a banquet was held at which 500 guests sat down.

The Russians are already thinking of celebrating the tcentenary of Suvaroff in the year 1900. The *Invalide Russe* has made proposals for a memorial worthy of the nation and its popular hero. The idea is to create a Suvaroff museum, in which shall be brought together objects of personal interest, types of the uniform of the time, weapons, maps, &c. There has been some discussion as to whether this museum should be placed at Moscow, where Suvaroff lived, or at Kontchansko, where he was exiled, but, our contemporary contends, that St. Petersburg, as the centre of the intellectual and official life of the country, can alone be the place for such an institution. The city has already a monument of Suvaroff, by Koslowski, erected in 1801 by order of the Emperor Paul. It represents the old soldier vested in a Roman toga, with arm extended, and covering with his sword the pontifical tiara and the crowns of Sardinia and Piedmont. We have before us an account, by M. Orloff, of the Russian Staff of Suvaroff's Polish operations in 1794, which was published for the centenary, and is illustrated by portraits of Suvaroff and Kosciusko. In all such matters the Russians show very commendable patriotism.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It clothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE SINGULAR CHARGE OF DACOITY.

THE hearing of the new trial in the charge of dacoity brought against Tommy Andrews, of Cawnpore, was concluded at the adjourned Criminal Sessions at Allahabad on Friday. It will be remembered that at the first trial, on Monday and Tuesday, the jury disagreed, a majority being in favour of acquitting the prisoner, and that Mr. Justice Knox ordered a new trial before a fresh jury.

Mr. Justice Knox in summing up pointed out to the jury that they had nothing to do with the previous trial or with any view they might have imagined he, as presiding Judge, took of that trial. There were certain facts about which there was no dispute. There was a dacoity on the night of the 25-26th of April and the house of Bekhari was robbed. The sole question they had to decide was whether the accused was present or not. It was undoubtedly an easy matter in this country to get a true case, and to insert into it extranuous matters, or to drag in the names of persons totally innocent. There was no doubt whatever that the witnesses could have identified the accused if he was present, provided they were telling the truth as to the time of the dacoity. One of the first things one thought of in connection with the case was the improbability of the accused—a sahib—taking part in it, especially as the proceeds were small. But it must be remembered it was not only greed of money which might lead people to take part in a dacoity. A young man such as the accused might think he was acting the part of a hero in taking the lead in such an expedition. Moreover there was evidence to show that the accused was not a man who comported himself in all respects as a European or an Anglo-Indian might be expected to do. He and his family were evidently on much more intimate terms with the natives around him than the average European or Eurasian. With reference to the evidence of Bekhari the jury must decide whether it was unlikely that he and the chowkidar should have walked the whole distance to the *thana* in absolute silence after a single preliminary remark upon the dacoity itself. His lordship said he must confess he regarded Bekhari's evidence as to what took place at the *thana* as being of the utmost importance. It covered entirely fresh ground, and had not been elicited before, yet it was told in what appeared to be a perfectly natural and straightforward manner, and was a very reasonable account of what they would expect. In that story, told now for the first time, the witness introduced the name of the accused naturally and without premeditation. One very important question they had to consider was whether the head constable, Latif Ahmad, had a grudge against the accused and whether he here found an opportunity of paying it off. Did he tutor Bekhari? Did he prime the sub-inspector with a view to implicating the accused, or had the sub-inspector taken up the head constable's quarrel, and did he make the suggestion to Bekari without the interposition of the head constable? It was pretty clear that at the time the report was entered in the diary the head constable was not in the *thana*, but the defence suggested that he might have met Bekhari on his way to the *thana* and tutored him to induce him to introduce "Tommy Sahib's" name into his report, or that Bekhari might have seen him at the *thana* before the report was written. Again it was suggested that the sub-inspector might have taken the whole responsibility of concocting this story upon his own shoulders, and there might have been no collusion at all between between himself and the head constable. But they had to consider if these suggestions were probable or not and his lordship left them to draw their own conclusions upon these points. Referring to the statement of Mr. Habib-Ullah that the custom at Fatehpur when notice was given that a dacoity had been committed was for a report to be made out at the *thana* and sent to the head constable, who having read it passed it on to the Magistrate, Mr. Justice Knox said the practice in this matter at Fatehpur seemed to be very lax. The instructions were that on notice being given at the *thana* of a dacoity information should immediately be sent enclosed in a red envelope to the Magistrate, the object of the red envelope being that the matter should attract attention and so prevent any delay. If the information was sent through the head constable he might choose his own time for informing the Magistrate, and serious delay might be occasioned. The matter was one of considerable importance, and he (Mr. Justice Knox) regretted to have found it necessary to call attention to it. Coming back to the evidence, his lordship said the accused did not attempt to prove an *alibi*, but his counsel pointed out that it was singular if he was guilty he should have stated to the Magistrate that he had come to Fatehpur only two or three days before the dacoity was committed. Would he not have been more likely to deny that he was in the neighbourhood at all? That, however, was an argument that cut both ways, and it might just as reasonably be asked whether the police in getting up the alleged false case against the accused would be likely to have chosen a time when he was at Cawnpore and might be able to bring overwhelming evidence to prove that fact? His lordship then dismissed the jury to consider their verdict.

Mr. Alston then mentioned to his lordship that it had come to his knowledge that certain witnesses who had been summoned to the Court had on their return been punished by their employers. He hoped his lordship would see his way to state from the Bench that witnesses summoned to the Court had no option in the matter, and that such a thing as he had alluded to was most reprehensible. If witnesses were to be punished by their employers for obeying the summons to the Court the result would be that persons who might be able to give material evidence in a case would declare they knew nothing about it, and the ends of justice might thereby be defeated.

Mr. Justice Knox said that such a practice as Mr. Alston had described was most reprehensible, and any person who in any way punished a witness for coming to that Court to give evidence, and remaining there until dismissed by the Court was most blameworthy. He most emphatically condemned any such practices, and when any such cases were brought to his notice it might be necessary to take further action.

The jury, after an absence of about 15 minutes, returned with an unanimous verdict of "Not guilty," and the accused was at once discharged.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

486,96—In person—Sena Soobha and others *vs* Nowojee Jehangirjee Mody.

634,96—Bhalshankar and K—Sheikkaram Samirmal *vs* Kursondas Premjee and others.

258,97—R S Brown and Co—The Bank of Bombay *vs* Balabux Ganeshdas and others—Francis M and M.

410,97—In person—Rasoofalli Abdoolali and others *vs* Hasonbhai Hyderbhai and others.

429,97—Tyebjee, D and Co—Lalljee Doongersey and another *vs* Bundeallybhai Cassum and another—K D Sheth.

448,96—Wadia and G—Rao Saheb Sunderlal Dewkinandan and another *vs* Hurdarrimall Meghraj and others.

484,97—Brown and M—Toolsidas Morarjee *vs* Harridas Ghighabhai and another—Dapthary and F.

499,97—Motabai and J—Malubhai Kasonbhai and another *vs* Raghoonath Makund.

513,97—Craigie, L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld, *vs* Vithaldas Khetsey.

514,97—Craigie, L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld, *vs* Vithaldas Khetsey and another.

524,97—Payne, G and S—Abedin Mohomedally and another *vs* Karim Noor Mahomed.

526,97—Wadia and G—Dorabshaw Rustomjee *vs* Ratonjee Nowrojee Bhedwar—Smetham, B and Noble.

527,97—Wadia and G—Jamasjee Mancokjee Patel and another *vs* Purshotum Nathoo.

535,97—Ardeshir H and D—Thakersey Dhamjee and another *vs* Kallianjee Nathoo and another—In person.

539,97—Thakurdas D and Co—Keserbai *vs* Tribhowandas Jadhowjee.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

31,97—In person—Kursondas Purshotumdas *vs* Moolibai and others—Minocheher A Vakil.

33,400,97—Sorabjee and J—Kassum Heerjee Manoonbai *vs* Mashumti and others—Khunderao and S.

Testamentary suit for dismissal.

58,97—Pestonjee R and K—Bai Bhikajee and others *vs* Bai Heerabai—Edgelow and G.

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others *vs* Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble. Part heard.

12,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi *vs* Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

332,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed *vs* The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

323,96—Rhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed *vs* The World Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

334,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed *vs* The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Craigie L and O.

378,94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City *vs* the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

275,96—Manshukial D and J—Ladha Kara *vs* Goverdhandas Waljee—Tyeb and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

5,97—Chitnis M and M—Kalliandas Ramjee *vs* Bhaidas Thakoredas and another—Bhaishankar and K.

362,96—Nana and H—Goolmukhrai Ramsomal and others *vs* Mayabhai Premabhai—Matubai and J. Part heard.

334,96—Manekbai D and J—Naginbhai Ghellabhai and another *vs* Laximibai Saheb—Ardeshir H and D.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1897 and in the matter of Government and Bai Meherbai widow of Eduljee Muncherjee Tavernwalla—K D Shroff.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TRANSPARENT SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·037	Calm	..	77·0	45·7	74	...	...	−0·07
Simla	30·046	SSW	1	61·9	46·2	87	...	...	...
Delhi	30·030	WNW	2	80·2	56·0	80	...	...	−0·06
Agra	30·030	Calm	1	83·0	59·4	72	...	...	−0·03
Cawnpore	30·035	Calm	1	82·8	55·8	84	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·013	NW	2	82·2	62·4	84	...	...	−0·11
Jhansi	30·042	Calm	1	83·0	59·2	51	...	...	−0·10
Jacobabad	30·024	Calm	1	84·0	48·2	78	...	...	−0·02
Karachi	30·038	ENE	4	82·9	69·4	73	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·078	NNW	1	83·1	52·1	69	...	...	−0·19
Ajmere	30·109	Calm	1	81·9	47·8	82	...	...	−0·16
Deesa	30·017	E	7	88·2	56·6	58	...	...	−0·13
Ahmedabad	30·009	ENE	2	87·7	61·6	54	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·022	NW	5	86·0	58·4	64	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·008	N	2	86·8	52·5	60	...	...	−0·24
Ghadeshi	29·975	W	4	87·5	66·7	47	...	...	...
Veraval	29·961	NNE	6	89·1	62·3	53	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·068	NE	6	82·2	51·8	46	...	...	−0·18
Indore	30·055	NE	1	81·8	50·1	66	...	...	−0·22
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubulpore	30·047	SE	1	80·9	50·9	72	...	...	−0·37
Hoshangabad	30·054	Calm	1	81·2	54·8	76	...	...	−0·46
Khandwa	30·045	W	1	83·7	53·1	54	...	...	−0·29
Raipur	30·017	ENE	2	80·7	60·2	69	...	...	−0·45
Nagpur	30·032	NNE	3	86·3	57·2	65	...	...	−0·70
Amraoti	30·030	ENE	1	84·6	60·8	49	...	0·07	−0·41
Akola	30·057	E	2	85·2	53·8	36	...	...	−0·60
Surat	29·977	E	3	90·6	62·5	67	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·034	NW	3	86·4	55·0	56	...	...	−0·50
Bombay	29·955	E	10	87·2	70·9	67	...	...	−0·62
Poona	30·036	Calm	4	86·0	51·4	55	...	...	−1·09
Ahmednagar	30·034	SSE	2	83·2	51·9	56	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·015	Calm	3	84·8	55·7	41	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·0·0	SW	5	87·2	56·6	41	...	...	−1·06
Ratnagiri	29·949	ESE	4	88·8	65·9	68	...	...	−0·44
Belgaum	29·989	Calm	2	84·2	55·3	64	...	...	−2·04
Gos	29·954	NE	6	84·0	68·2	71	...	...	...
Karwar	29·933	ENE	3	86·2	64·6	83	...	...	−2·43
Mangalore	29·952	ESE	3	86·8	69·9	71	...	...	−2·88
Calicut	29·915	SE	3	88·3	72·0	71	...	0·45	−3·88
Cochin	29·924	NE	M	90·3	72·6	81	...	1·13	−4·76
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−3·19
Secunderabad	29·977	ESE	5	82·3	59·4	77	...	...	...
Madras	29·998	ENE	3	86·7	68·0	63	...	...	−1·66
Masulipatam	29·955	N	3	85·6	72·1	76	...	...	−6·29
Bellary	29·984	Calm	1	90·2	64·2	48	...	...	−1·73
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·985	NNW	7	85·5	66·0	71	...	0·66	−9·29
Coimbatore	29·951	E	2	87·9	65·8	58	...	2·76	−9·25
Trichinopoly	29·934	C	3	90·5	68·4	71	...	1·71	−2·32
Negapatam	29·918	NW	16	84·9	71·5	81	...	1·53	−10·27
Colombo	29·901	ENE	7	90·5	72·0	76	...	11·10	+0·22
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. The maximum temperature is about 4° in excess of the normal at Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Agra and Allahabade. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Surat, and the lowest 46° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Nowpore and Allahabad. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is generally fine and settled over nearly the whole country, and there are no immediate prospects of rain in the Madras Presidency.

Nov. 21.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate at Negapatam and Colombo, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Deesa. The maximum temperature is 4° in excess of the normal at Nagpur, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, and the minimum about 7° in excess at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cuddapah and Cochin, and they lowest 47° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are clear over nearly the whole country. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Sunday:—The barometric changes continue slight and irregular generally and the general condition of pressure are similar to those reported yesterday. Pressure is high and fairly uniform over Northern and Central India, while it is low over the east and south of the Bay. The coast observations afford no indication of continued existence of storm over the Bay, unless the rough sea at Coconada and the increase of wind in Ganjam may be so regarded. North-west to North-east winds prevail over the Bay, easterly winds along the west coast and variable winds and calms over Northern and Central India. The force is now fresh in Lower Burma, the gale having subsided, but the force is inclined to rise on the Orissa and Ganjam coasts. The main temperature has increased in Burma and generally decreased elsewhere. The heat is greater than usual over North-western and Central India and the Gangetic Plain and less than usual elsewhere. Tavoy and Diamond Island report a few drops of rain, but elsewhere the weather is fine and clear.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg., Fah.	inches 29·838
Temperature of the Air	degrees 78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·0
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	617
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·3
General Directions of wind	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 251

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. F. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Mahim Railway Station at 3-40 p.m., on Saturday next, the 27th instant, for a Field Day and out post duty.

(2) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Attendance on this parade to count as a double Commanding Officer's parade for the Commandant's prizes.

(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other stations by the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound—Tuesday (Tuesday) at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Thursday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m., and Byculla 6-12 a.m. (localtime).

3. Leave of absence until January 15th, 1898, from this date is granted to:—Gr. W. H. Leach.

4. Recruits to be eligible for the class firing price must fire this class within two months of this date. In future to be eligible recruits must fire the recruits course within two months of joining the Corps provided the range is available.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd November 1897.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, on Thursday, 25th instant, at 6-30 a.m. Dress marching order with Jack boots havercocks rolled.

E. W. GUFFY, Capt.,
Commanding.

NOTICES.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld HART ST LONDON

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE [Regd.]
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"
HYDROXYL-FREE.
The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" of eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
Of all Chemists.

GOLD & Co's
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"HUNYADI JÁNOS." Professor VIRCHOW, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE AGENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold everywhere.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 5/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. WHISKY.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

COVENTRY CROSS
CYCLES.
Second to None.
Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.
No 9
THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

DISINFECT WITH SANITAS
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &C.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"CARLTON" W

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H.E. THE VICEROY

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

IN THE KITCHEN.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

J. Liebig

GOES FARTHEST.

Added to gravies and soups it acts like a cook's talisman; but always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE; there are imitations which do not taste so nice, and are not so carefully manufactured.

OF

HUNTLY BLEND

REGISTERED BB

ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

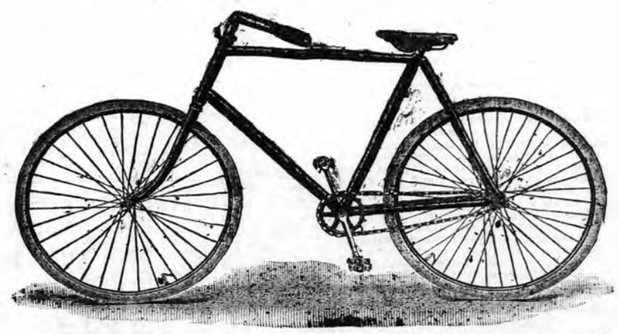
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33½ lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.

Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Lucien Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE — AND — CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application to

WARDEN & CO.,

SOLE IMPORTERS,

27 Hutmans, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81 Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Agents for M. OFFENBIMER & Co., PARIS

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBERE'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest hands and most tender skins can unanimously in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbene's Make by A. Arbere, Joigne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbene," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality. Of principal Importers and Dealers.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Apollo Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.